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322-16

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

20 Sept 1956

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER

D-306283

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

At approximately 1530 hours, 16 August 1956, an individual wearing civilian clothes reported to Detachment "E", 7915th USAREUR Liaison Group, APO 742, and identified himself as Pvt. Philip Edward MORAND, RA 6 717 848. MORAND was in possession of a personal identification document of the GDR (German Democratic Republic) that had been issued to Philip MORAND, born 28 February 1914 in New York City, New York, on 18 March 1954 in Bautzen (VS6070), GDR. This document is attached as EXHIBIT I.

MORAND was then taken to the Office of the Provost Marshal, Berlin Command, APO 742, where he made a statement which stated in effect that he had absented himself from his organization, Headquarters and Service Troop, 4th Constabulary Regiment, APO 164, Camp McCauley, Linz, Austria, on 3 November 1948; that he was arrested by Soviet troops on 10 November 1948 after crossing a bridge into the Soviet Sector of Austria; and that he was kept for seventeen (17) months in a Soviet prison in Baden, Austria. MORAND further stated that he was then taken to Budapest, Hungary, where he remained until January 1952, and was subsequently taken to Baden, Austria, and Potsdam (UU6807), GDR. In April 1952, SUBJECT was sent to Bautzen, GDR, where he remained until his return to US control. SUBJECT also admitted that in 1952 while in Potsdam he signed a request for political asylum.

On 16 August 1956, front and profile photographs were made of SUBJECT which are attached as EXHIBIT I.

On 16 August 1956, SUBJECT was taken to the US Army Hospital in Berlin (UU9220), Germany, where he was given a complete physical examination. Results of this examination are attached as EXHIBIT II.

On 31 August 1956, SUBJECT made a statement concerning the circumstances surrounding his defection to the Soviets and regarding his activities while in Austria, Hungary, and the GDR. This statement is attached as EXHIBIT III.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10/2/09
BY SP-10/2/09

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

James D. Snyder

WHICH MAY BE USED.

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GL (1) 12-52-200M

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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

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MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

2. DATE SUBMITTED

20 September 1956

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D-306283

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

On 19 August 1956, Private Philip E. MORAND, RA 6 717 848, after having been advised of his rights under Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, was interrogated regarding his civilian and military background and stated in substance the following:

Philip Edward MORAND was born on 28 February 1914 in New York City, New York, to Philip Morand and Hannah Morand nee Anderson. SUBJECT recalls little about his mother as she died of influenza in New York City during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Because his father could not support him after the death of his mother, SUBJECT was initially placed in a foster home in New York, from where he was soon taken to the home of his paternal grandmother in New York. SUBJECT's father later re-married, however, SUBJECT recalls little about his step-mother, Luise Morand nee Loenhardt, other than that she disliked him for unknown reasons.

In 1926, SUBJECT moved to Port Chester, New York, and in 1928, he moved to Rye, New York, where his father had purchased a house. SUBJECT resided with his father in Rye. He attended various public schools in Rye and in Harrison, New York, the town that adjoins Rye. SUBJECT voluntarily quit school in 1933 after having completed approximately eleven (11) years. SUBJECT quit because it was the time of the depression and he wanted to find work to help support himself. SUBJECT went to New York City, where he worked for a short period of time in an unidentified restaurant. On the week-ends, SUBJECT would return to Rye, where he worked as a golf caddy at the country club.

In January 1934, SUBJECT enlisted for three (3) years in the US Army, because he wanted to see some of the world. After a short period of processing, SUBJECT was sent by ship to San Francisco, California, with several other recruits, where he was again processed. In early February 1934, SUBJECT was sent by ship to Manila, Philippine Islands, where he was assigned to Company "H", 31st Infantry Regiment. SUBJECT received his recruit training with this organization and upon completion of this training, was assigned as a machine gunner in the company. SUBJECT was sent home upon the completion of his overseas tour in January 1936. Although he had not served his full enlistment of three (3) years, SUBJECT was discharged from the US Army in San Francisco in February 1936, because Army Regulations at that time permitted the discharge of any person who had completed a full overseas tour.

After his discharge, SUBJECT returned home to Rye, New York, where he was again employed as a golf caddy at the local country club.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

Mrs PHILIP EDWARD MORAND

While working at the country club, SUBJECT met (fnu) Sears, who gave SUBJECT a job with Warner Brothers Studios in Dallas, Texas. SUBJECT arrived in Dallas in 1936 and was given a position as a shipping clerk. He was later promoted to the Booking Department where he remained until 1939. In August 1937, SUBJECT married Alice Graves in Dallas, and they initially established their residence at the home of SUBJECT's mother-in-law at 6227 Belmont Avenue, Dallas. SUBJECT has two (2) daughters, Sandra and Phyllis, by this marriage. In 1939, SUBJECT was promoted to the Sales Department, where he became a salesman for the South Texas District of Warner Brothers Studios. In 1947, Fred Jack, SUBJECT's supervisor, moved to United Artists Studios, also located in Dallas, and at Jack's request, SUBJECT accompanied him. SUBJECT was also employed as a salesman with United Artists. Approximately two (2) months later, SUBJECT was transferred to the branch office of United Artists in Atlanta, Georgia, where he became the salesman for the Northern Tennessee District. Since he spent most of his time in Tennessee, SUBJECT established residence with his wife and family in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

MORAND
Jenn.
Cam 9-6-1956
in Dallas
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In early 1944, SUBJECT received his induction notice from his draft board in Dallas. SUBJECT states that he could have claimed an exemption because his work included the distribution of War Department films. However, SUBJECT returned to Dallas where he was drafted into the US Army. SUBJECT was initially sent to Camp Fannin, Tyler, Texas, where he completed seventeen (17) weeks of infantry basic training. SUBJECT was then assigned to the 3226th Ordnance Depot Company in Camp Maxey, Texas. SUBJECT accompanied this unit when it went overseas to Naha, Okinawa, in approximately July 1945 and remained with it as a clerk until he returned home in early 1946 for discharge. SUBJECT was discharged at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, on an unknown date. Upon his return to Dallas, SUBJECT was again employed as a salesman by United Artists and was again sent to the office in Atlanta, Georgia. However, SUBJECT was unable to find adequate housing for his family in Atlanta and upon his request, he was transferred back to Dallas, where he again lived with his mother-in-law for a short period of time.

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Upon his return to Dallas, SUBJECT began to drink to excess and to associate with other women while away from Dallas on trips in connection with his duties as a salesman. During his time in the Army, SUBJECT had been able to save quite a bit of money; however, he soon spent most of this money on drinking and women and also incurred several debts from various loan companies that he has never re-paid. SUBJECT cannot explain his conduct during this period other than he was

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6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

James N. Boyden

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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

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20 September 1956

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dissatisfied with his position in life. SUBJECT's wife eventually heard about his affairs with other women and although she excused him on one (1) or two (2) occasions, she finally told SUBJECT that she intended to divorce him. SUBJECT and his wife separated in early 1948 and she went to live with her mother in Dallas. SUBJECT remained in his position with United Artists.


In May 1948, SUBJECT again enlisted in the US Army for three (3) years. SUBJECT's reason for enlisting is that he was extremely disappointed because of the separation from his wife and because he felt that he could start a new life in the military service. SUBJECT was first sent to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, where he underwent seven (7) weeks of refresher training before being sent to Europe. SUBJECT went to Bremerhaven (ME7133), Federal Republic of Germany, then to the EUCOM (European Command) Replacement Center, Marburg (MB8327), Federal Republic of Germany. From Marburg, SUBJECT was assigned to Headquarters and Service Troop, 4th Constabulary Regiment, APO 164, which was stationed in Camp McCauley, Linz (nca), Austria. SUBJECT was assigned as a file clerk in the AG Section of his unit and remained in this position until he deserted on 3 November 1948.

On 20 August 1956, SUBJECT completed and signed a Statement of Personal History, DD Form 398, which is attached as EXHIBIT 7E.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



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AGENT REPORT

(SR 330-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2. DATE SUBMITTED
MORAND, Philip E. Pvt, RA 6 717 848	20 September 1956
3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER	D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS	
<p>Between 27 August and 4 September 1956, Philip E. MORAND, Pvt, RA 6 717 848, after having been advised of his rights under provisions of Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, was interrogated regarding his entry into Soviet Controlled Territory and his activities while under the control and jurisdiction of Soviet Authorities in Austria and Hungary. MORAND stated substantially the following:</p> <p>MORAND said he arrived in Linz (nca), Austria, in August 1948 and was assigned for seven (7) weeks to a unit that gave familiarization courses somewhat similiar to basic training. During this period, SUBJECT received orientation courses regarding the political and military situation of Austria. This included detailed orientation of the boundary between the Allied and Soviet zones and specific instructions that United States (US) personnel were not permitted to enter the Soviet Zone. Specific instructions were also given concerning the bridge crossings in Linz, and all were warned that these bridges were "off limits" to US military personnel. They were further informed as to the seriousness of being taken into the custody of the Soviets.</p> <p>In the later part of September 1948, SUBJECT was assigned to Hq and Service Troop, 4th Constabulary Regiment, Camp McCauley, Austria, which was located approximately eight (8) kilometers east of Linz, Austria. SUBJECT's Commanding Officer was Captain (fnu) Lemore, and after an interview with Lemore, SUBJECT was assigned duties as a clerk. A few weeks later a Captain (fnu) Ford, of the Adjutant General's Office, requested that SUBJECT be transferred to his office. SUBJECT was transferred and assigned duties as a file clerk. In October 1948, SUBJECT absented himself without official leave from his unit for two (2) days. SUBJECT indicated that no official action was taken due to the fact that Captain Ford and the 1st Sergeant (name unknown) concealed his absence from official notice. However, Captain Ford did reprimand SUBJECT and indicated that SUBJECT's promotion would be held up because of this incident. SUBJECT stated that while being reprimanded he confided to Ford his personal difficulties and problems. SUBJECT told Ford about his drinking and associations with various women which eventually led to separation from his wife and the loss of his home and automobile. In addition, SUBJECT's actions resulted in borrowing of money, which he was unable to repay. SUBJECT advised Ford that these were the reasons why he joined the Army. Captain Ford advised SUBJECT to write to his wife and attempt a reconciliation; he also advised SUBJECT to make some attempt to pay his outstanding debts. Ford further indicated that he had found SUBJECT to be an intelligent and capable person whose abilities,</p>	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT
JAMES M. HANNA, 66TH CIC GROUP	<i>James M. Hanna</i>

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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT MORAND, Philip E. Pvt, RA 6 717 848	2. DATE SUBMITTED 20 September 1956 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS if developed, would make SUBJECT's career in the Army a successful one. SUBJECT thanked Ford for his interest and advice, and promised that his past actions would not be repeated. Following payday in November 1948 (exact or approximate date unknown), SUBJECT went to Linz, Austria, on an overnight pass, dressed in the winter US Army uniform. SUBJECT drank intoxicating beverages and spent the night at an unknown drinking establishment. SUBJECT awoke the next morning and decided not to return to his unit. He spent the morning and afternoon drinking, and during the afternoon, met an Austrian girl (name unknown). SUBJECT spent three (3) or four (4) days with this girl, on what SUBJECT referred to as a "real binge". SUBJECT could not give an account of this period other than to state that he was repeatedly intoxicated and slept with the Austrian girl at several places. On the evening of 9 November 1948, while drinking at the aforementioned establishment, the girl excused herself, telling SUBJECT she would be back in a minute. SUBJECT waited, but the girl did not return, and SUBJECT has not seen her since that time. After the girl left, SUBJECT drank until approximately midnight. Then he called the waiter and asked him if he could spend the night in the establishment. The waiter indicated that this was possible. SUBJECT paid for a room and went to bed. He awoke on the morning of 10 November 1948, and discovered that he was out of money. SUBJECT dressed and left the establishment, undecided about what to do next. After wandering aimlessly for approximately one (1) hour, he stopped in another drinking establishment and ordered a glass of wine. SUBJECT had no idea how he was going to pay for the wine, but he did not care. While sitting there, he began to analyze the situation in order to determine what course of action he should take. Then his whole life came before him, and he became very despondent. SUBJECT thought of Captain Ford and knew that he could not face him, as a result of his promise of good behavior. It was at this time that he first thought of defecting to the Soviets. SUBJECT remembered that, about a month previous to this time, while in an intoxicated condition and in an unhappy mood, he had conversed with an English speaking Austrian (name unknown) who advised SUBJECT to go to the Soviet zone and start a new life. SUBJECT could not describe or give any particulars regarding this individual. SUBJECT said that all this ran through his mind and he decided to defect to the Soviets. SUBJECT remembered the orientation courses about the bridge crossings and decided to go to one of these points to effect the crossing into the Soviet Zone. SUBJECT stressed that at no time previous to this, had he ever harbored the thought of defecting. SUBJECT called the waiter, explaining to him that he had no	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT JAMES M. HANNA, 66TH CIC GROUP	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James M. Hanna</i>

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AGENT REPORT

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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

money to pay for the wine. The waiter called the proprietor, who decided not to pursue the incident after SUBJECT promised to return and pay for the wine. SUBJECT left the establishment and headed directly for the bridge.

There were two (2) bridges over the Danube river. One (1) was for vehicular traffic and the other was for pedestrians. SUBJECT went to the bridge for pedestrian traffic. At the foot of the bridge was a guard shack, manned by two (2) Austrian police. SUBJECT was halted at this shack and informed by the police, through poor English and gestures, that US soldiers were not permitted to go on the bridge. SUBJECT indicated to them that he only wanted to go on the bridge to view the river and the guards permitted SUBJECT to do so. SUBJECT went to the middle of the bridge and stood there looking at the river, for approximately three (3) minutes. He then began walking towards the Soviet side. The Austrian police shouted for SUBJECT to come back; however, SUBJECT ignored their calls and continued to cross the bridge.

On the Soviet side two (2) armed Soviet soldiers were waiting; they brought their weapons up to the ready and gestured to SUBJECT to come towards them. One (1) of the soldiers stayed at the foot of the bridge, while the other escorted SUBJECT to a guard shack similar to the one on the US side. This guard made a phone call and in approximately five (5) to ten (10) minutes, an English-speaking Soviet soldier arrived. At the same time that the English-speaking Soviet soldier appeared, SUBJECT saw two (2) US Military Policemen coming across the bridge. The MP's came to the end of the bridge, but did not get off on the Soviet side. SUBJECT walked over to the bridge and asked the MP's if he could go back with them. The MP's then asked the English-speaking Soviet soldier if they would be permitted to take SUBJECT back. The soldier told them to wait and gestured to SUBJECT to follow him back to the guard shack. At the shack, the soldier told SUBJECT something to the effect that SUBJECT need not return with the MP's and that, if he stayed, SUBJECT would eventually be given employment and a chance to begin a new life. SUBJECT then told the Soviet soldier that he desired to remain in Soviet territory. The soldier then went to the MP's and told them to return in two (2) hours for a definite answer as to whether or not SUBJECT would be returned.

Approximately five (5) minutes later, a Soviet Officer appeared and spoke with the English-speaking Soviet soldier. The soldier then told SUBJECT to follow them. SUBJECT did as he was instructed, and they walked for approximately ten (10) minutes, finally arriving at a Soviet Kaserne. They entered a large building in the Kaserne, where SUBJECT

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

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6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

James M. Hanna

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AGENT REPORT

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was taken to a room on the second floor. Here he was brought food and told to rest. The room was not barred, but a guard was stationed outside his door in the hall. Approximately three (3) or four (4) hours later, the same Soviet Officer and soldier came to SUBJECT's room and told him that they were going to take him for a short ride. SUBJECT asked where he was being taken, but was not given an answer. SUBJECT was escorted outside the building and told to enter an awaiting jeep (US Army type). Accompanying SUBJECT were; a Soviet driver, the Soviet Officer, and the English-speaking soldier. They left the Kaserne and rode for approximately three (3) hours. It was dusk when they arrived at what seemed to be the outskirts of a large city. SUBJECT was not sure but believed the city was Vienna (nca), Austria. At this point the jeep stopped. Awaiting them was another Soviet Officer in a civilian-type vehicle. The English speaking soldier told SUBJECT to follow him and they seated themselves on the rear seat of the civilian vehicle. The Officer who came with SUBJECT then left with the jeep. The other Soviet Officer got into the civilian vehicle and ordered the driver to depart.

They traveled a short distance and stopped in front of what seemed to be a large residential house. SUBJECT was escorted into the building and told to sit on a chair in the hallway. The English-speaking soldier stood guard over SUBJECT while the Officer entered one of the rooms. They remained at this place for approximately fifteen (15) minutes, during which time SUBJECT observed numerous Soviet officers walking through the building. The Soviet Officer returned and spoke to the soldier, who in turn told SUBJECT that they were going to travel a little further. They returned to the vehicle and drove for approximately forty five (45) minutes.

At approximately 2000 hours, on 10 November 1948, they arrived at what SUBJECT later learned was the city of Baden (nca), Austria. SUBJECT was taken to a Russian Kaserne where he was escorted into a large building. In the hallway of the building a Russian sentry was placed over SUBJECT. The Officer and soldier departed and SUBJECT never saw them again.

Approximately ten (10) minutes later, a Russian dressed in civilian clothing approached and said in excellent English, that SUBJECT was to be taken in to see a Soviet General (name unknown). SUBJECT was escorted into the Soviet General's office. SUBJECT saluted the General who returned the salute and motioned for SUBJECT to sit down. The General did not speak English and used the Russian dressed in civilian clothes as an interpreter. Through this interpreter, the General

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<p>asked SUBJECT his name, rank and organization, SUBJECT answered the questions truthfully. The General continued by asking how SUBJECT entered Soviet Controlled territory and what his reasons were for doing so. SUBJECT told how he effected the crossing of the Danube, at Linz, Austria, gave his reasons for defecting, and indicated that it was his desire to begin a new life in Soviet controlled territory. The General then told SUBJECT that, in order for SUBJECT to stay in Soviet Controlled Territory, SUBJECT would be required to prepare a statement stating that he entered Soviet controlled territory of his own accord. SUBJECT Then wrote a short statement, which to the best of his knowledge, was as follows: "I, Philip E. MORAND, ASN 6717848, USA, on the date of 10 November 1948, crossed the bridge at Linz, Austria, into the Soviet Zone under my own accord". SUBJECT affixed his signature to this statement. The General took the statement and told SUBJECT that he was sorry, but at the present no hotel or good accommodations were available. SUBJECT would therefore be taken to a place where he would reside temporarily until better accommodations were available. SUBJECT was then escorted out of the General's office.</p> <p>At approximately 2130 hours, SUBJECT was taken from the building to a Soviet Guardhouse, which was also located in the Kaserne. SUBJECT was placed in a cell which had barred doors and windows. In the cell were a table, chair, bed and a coal stove. SUBJECT advised that he was imprisoned here for ten (10) days. SUBJECT described his cell as being an Officer's cell because cells for enlisted men had no tables or chairs, and were much smaller than the one he occupied. SUBJECT also received meals which were Officers' rations. Throughout the ten (10) days, SUBJECT was interrogated by ten (10) or eleven (11) different individuals, some of whom spoke English, and some of whom required the use of an interpreter. Some of the interrogators were dressed in Soviet Army uniforms and others were dressed in civilian clothing. SUBJECT was unable to remember descriptions and names of any of these individuals. Although some questions of a military nature were asked, the interrogations were primarily centered around SUBJECT's background and his reasons for defecting. Military questions were primarily concerned with SUBJECT's tenure of duty in the Army, which units he had served in, his opinion of the Army, and his reasons for joining the Army. Considerable questioning was conducted regarding SUBJECT's personal background, which covered from SUBJECT's birth to his defection. SUBJECT was repeatedly enjoined to tell the truth, and was constantly reminded that the Soviets had methods of checking any statement he made. SUBJECT said he answered all their questions truthfully. Considerable questioning was also conducted regarding the circumstances and reasons</p>		
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for SUBJECT's entry into Soviet Controlled Territory. It was the interrogator's contention that SUBJECT could not have proceeded on the bridge on the US side of Linz, Austria, without the knowledge and consent of US authorities. They maintained that the bridge was continually posted by US Military Police and Austrian guards. SUBJECT continually gave his original account of the crossing. Intensive interrogation concerning SUBJECT's reasoning for defecting resulted only in SUBJECT's explanation that he had been dissatisfied with his existence and desired to start a new life in Soviet Controlled Territory. SUBJECT advised that all interrogations were conducted without the use of violence or threats and in general, he was treated exceptionally well.

On the night of either the 20th or 21st of November 1948, a Soviet Officer and a civilian interpreter awoke SUBJECT and told him that he was to be moved to another Soviet installation in Baden, Austria. SUBJECT pressed for more specific details, but received none. SUBJECT was driven, for approximately five (5) minutes, to a place which SUBJECT later learned was a Soviet prison. The prison was a fairly large three (3) story building located in the city of Baden. Cells were on the first floor; the second floor consisted of offices and two (2) rooms; and the third floor of billets for Soviet guard personnel.

SUBJECT remained in this prison until approximately April 1950. During this entire period, SUBJECT was under guard; was not permitted outside the installation; and was subjected to interrogations by various individuals. SUBJECT was unable to furnish names or descriptions of these interrogators. The interrogations mainly concerned SUBJECT's personal background and reasons for his defection. SUBJECT answered all background questions truthfully and also gave the same reasons for his defection as he had given before.

During the first week of SUBJECT's imprisonment, he was assigned a room on the second floor. This room was not barred, however, a guard was stationed outside his door at all times. During the second week he was moved to the third floor of the building where he was billeted with Soviet guards. It was here that SUBJECT decided to attempt to learn the Russian language. The guards, seeing SUBJECT's interest in learning the language, attempted to help him. During the fourth week, SUBJECT was moved to a cell on the first floor of the building. SUBJECT was held there until his departure in April 1950.

During SUBJECT's first week at this prison he met a French Army deserter, named (fnu) Rinehart, who together with his Austrian

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JAMES M. HANNA 66TH CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

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2. DATE SUBMITTED

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D-508203

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girl friend (name unknown) was also being held and questioned by the Soviets. The Frenchman did not speak English. In February 1949, the Frenchman left the prison under guard and SUBJECT has not seen him since that time.

In July 1949, while being escorted to the latrine under guard, SUBJECT passed a United States Army Captain (name unknown) who was being guarded by an armed Soviet soldier in the hallway. SUBJECT saw this Captain three (3) or four (4) times during the months of July and August 1949, and described him as follows: between 28 and 30 years of age, five feet ten inches, in height, weighing 150 to 160 lbs, black straight hair, brown eyes, dark complexion with sharp facial features and a fairly large nose. This individual was always dressed in the US Army Officers' summer uniform with the insignia of a Captain on his hat and shoulders. SUBJECT learned, through Soviet guards, that the Captain spoke and wrote excellent Russian. SUBJECT also learned, through the Frenchman's Austrian girl friend, that the Captain and three (3) unidentified American soldiers were apprehended by Soviet soldiers in the Soviet zone of Austria near Trieste (nca), and had been engaged in wire tapping when apprehended. In August 1949, it was rumored among the Soviet guards that the Captain was to be shot. After this, SUBJECT did not see the Captain for approximately two (2) weeks and thought that he had possibly been shot. In the latter part of August 1949, SUBJECT saw the Captain in the company of the Prison Commander leave the prison. The Captain was wearing an overcoat over his uniform and carrying a briefcase. SUBJECT has not seen or heard of this Captain since that time. At no time did SUBJECT have the opportunity to speak to the Captain.

Throughout SUBJECT's detention, he continually asked the Prison Commander and the interrogators why he was being detained and what was going to happen to him. SUBJECT was always told that he was being investigated and that no determination of his status could be made until the investigation was completed. SUBJECT wrote two (2) letters, one in December 1948, and one (1) in November 1949, to the Commanding General of the Russian Armed Forces in Austria. The contents of both letters were basically the same. SUBJECT requested that he be informed as to why he was being imprisoned, and that he either be tried for some charge; allowed to be free in Soviet Controlled territory; or be returned to the custody of United States authorities. The letters were given to the Prison Commander to forward. SUBJECT never received an answer to the letters.

In the latter part of 1949, SUBJECT's interest in learning Russian language began to show results in that he was able to understand.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

JAMES M. HANNA, 66TH CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

James M. Hanna

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REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED

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AGENT REPORT

(SR 330-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

2. DATE SUBMITTED

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3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER

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and speak the language with a fair degree of fluency.

In the latter part of April 1950, SUBJECT was issued civilian clothing and was told that he was to leave the prison shortly. SUBJECT attempted to determine where he was to be taken, with negative results. Two (2) days later, SUBJECT was told by the Prison Commander that he was to be moved to Moscow (nca), Russia. The next day, SUBJECT, accompanied by two (2) Soviet Officers and one (1) armed Soviet guard, was removed from the prison. They travelled by automobile to the railroad station in Baden, where they boarded a train. After travelling for approximately six (6) hours, they arrived at Budapest (nca), Hungary. SUBJECT was then told, by one of the Soviet Officers, that they had arrived at their destination.

Upon their arrival in Budapest, SUBJECT was immediately escorted from the railroad station to a prison located in the city and administered by the Soviets. The prison was a group of buildings surrounded by a fence which was patrolled by Soviet soldiers. The main building is two (2) stories high. The cells were located in the cellar; the first and second floors were primarily used as offices and rooms for Soviet authorities. SUBJECT was placed in a cell located in the cellar of the building. The cell was barred and contained only a bed. During SUBJECT's entire stay at this prison, he was quartered in this cell.

During the first two (2) months, SUBJECT was not permitted outside his cell except to use the latrine. He was interrogated by various Soviet individuals. The interrogations were again primarily concerned with SUBJECT's reason for defection and the details concerning his personal background. SUBJECT is unable to give names or descriptions of the interrogators. After two (2) months, SUBJECT was allowed freedom within the compound during the daylight hours. SUBJECT was instructed not to leave the compound and was informed that his freedom of movement depended on whether or not he caused any trouble. SUBJECT described a typical day as follows: He was awakened at approximately 0600 hours and allowed out of his cell; at 0700 hours breakfast was brought in and SUBJECT ate with the Soviet guards; after breakfast SUBJECT helped the guards to clean up; and the rest of the day was spent in roaming about the installation and reading books. As soon as it became dark, SUBJECT was returned to his cell. During this period SUBJECT was not given employment, nor was he forced to work.

In the early part of November 1950, SUBJECT was given employment as a fireman and was paid approximately three hundred (300) forints

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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

2. DATE SUBMITTED

20 September 1956

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER

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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

a month. SUBJECT's job consisted of keeping the fires going, cleaning the area around the stoves, and taking the ashes out. SUBJECT was permitted to spend his money in the Soviet Post Exchange located in the prison. This employment terminated in March 1951.

In March 1951, SUBJECT was told by the Prison Commander that he would be permitted to visit the city of Budapest every Sunday if accompanied by a Soviet soldier. SUBJECT was permitted to choose the Soviet soldier he wanted to accompany him. The Prison Commander indicated that this measure was for SUBJECT's own protection. From March 1951 to May 1951, SUBJECT, accompanied by a Soviet soldier, visited Budapest every Sunday. In the latter part of May 1951, the Prison Commander told SUBJECT that he would be permitted to continue his Sunday visits to Budapest without being accompanied by a Soviet soldier. During these visits to Budapest alone, SUBJECT made various unsuccessful attempts to locate and contact the American Legation. In late June 1951, SUBJECT induced a Hungarian on the street (name unknown) to dial the American Legation on the telephone. SUBJECT spoke to a (fnu) Marshall, told him he was an American citizen and stated that it was important that he talk to some representative of the Legation. Marshall told SUBJECT that he would have to appear at the Legation Headquarters in person. SUBJECT told Marshall he would attempt to go to the Legation and hung up. Approximately two (2) weeks later, SUBJECT again telephoned Marshall from a train station and indicated that he had been unsuccessful in locating the Legation. After getting SUBJECT's description, Marshall told him to wait at the train station until Marshall arrived to pick SUBJECT up. SUBJECT waited for an hour and finally decided that something had gone wrong, so he returned to the prison. SUBJECT therefore did not attempt to contact the Legation again until the early part of October 1951. In the interim, the Soviet authorities procured a job for SUBJECT at a factory which produced electrical appliances; however, SUBJECT was still required to sleep at night in the prison. SUBJECT was paid three hundred and fifty (350) Forints a month and was required to provide his own meals and clothing from the money. SUBJECT worked at this factory for approximately two (2) months, during which time he was successful in determining the location of the American Legation in Budapest. Also during this period, SUBJECT was not guarded, and other than having to billet at the prison, was allowed complete freedom to come and go as he desired.

In the early part of October 1951, SUBJECT went to the American Legation. There he told an unidentified person that he was an American soldier who had been abducted by Soviet soldiers in Linz, Austria, and that he was desirous of being returned to the United States. SUBJECT was questioned thoroughly by two (2) or three (3) unidentified persons.

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of the Legation regarding his personal and military history, and the circumstances surrounding his entry and stay in Soviet controlled territory. At the conclusion of the interviews, SUBJECT was told that it would require two (2) to three (3) weeks to verify his story. SUBJECT was given two hundred (200) Forints and told he would be furnished a hotel room. SUBJECT was then taken to a hotel, the name and address of which SUBJECT cannot recall. SUBJECT visited the Legation every day for a week during which time he was further questioned, fingerprinted, and photographed. He was periodically given money for food and other necessities. During this period SUBJECT said he continually requested that Legation authorities permit him to reside at the Legation due to SUBJECT's fear of being apprehended by Soviet authorities. SUBJECT said he was told that no facilities existed at the Legation and that he would be safe enough at the hotel. SUBJECT could not furnish names or descriptions of persons he came in contact with at the Legation.

On an unknown date in the early part of November 1951, while eating at an unknown restaurant, SUBJECT was approached by a man dressed in civilian clothes. This man said something in Hungarian to SUBJECT and at the same time took hold of SUBJECT's wrist and handcuffed him. SUBJECT was then taken out of the restaurant where two other persons dressed in civilian clothing joined them. SUBJECT was put into a waiting taxi and transported to a Hungarian Police station where he was searched and put into a cell. SUBJECT attempted to determine what was going on but was unable to do so because of his inability to understand Hungarian. During the next morning, two (2) Soviet officers and a Soviet soldier escorted SUBJECT back to the prison where he was taken before the Prison Commander. The Prison Commander accused SUBJECT of furnishing the American Legation with information concerning Soviet authorities and the prison. SUBJECT denied this, indicating that his only purpose in going to the Legation was to be returned to the United States. SUBJECT was then told that he was going to be put into solitary confinement.

SUBJECT said he was held in solitary confinement for approximately three (3) months. At sometime during the early part of February 1952, SUBJECT was transported by automobile from Budapest, Hungary, to Baden, Austria. At Baden, SUBJECT was confined in the same prison in which he had previously been held. SUBJECT remained there for approximately six (6) weeks and other than for relief calls, was not permitted out of his cell. After being here for one (1) week, he learned through Soviet Guards, that two (2) other American soldiers were also being held at the Prison. SUBJECT later learned that these soldiers were Sgt. John Shedosky and Pvt. Joseph DeRoche. SUBJECT at no time had an opportunity to converse with either Shedosky or DeRoche at this prison.

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During SUBJECT's sixth week at this prison, he was told by a Soviet Officer that he would be leaving soon, and that at the place where SUBJECT was going, every day would be better for SUBJECT. The officer would not indicate where SUBJECT was to be taken.

In the early part of March 1952, SUBJECT was told to prepare to leave. He was escorted outside of the prison to an awaiting prison van. This van had separate compartments. SUBJECT was put into a compartment and later learned that Shedosky and DeRoche were put into other separate compartments. The van was manned by one (1) Soviet officer, one (1) driver, and two (2) armed guards who rode in the rear of the van. SUBJECT said they travelled for approximately twenty hours finally arriving at a GDR (German Democratic Republic) installation located in or near Potsdam (UU6707), GDR.

AGENT'S NOTES: SUBJECT was continually asked for names and descriptions of the various Soviet officials and interrogators with whom he came in contact, with negative results.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

JAMES M. HANNA, 66TH CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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Pvt., RA 6 717 848

2. DATE SUBMITTED

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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

On 4 and 5 September 1956, Philip E. MORAND, Pvt, RA 6717848, after having been advised of his rights under the provisions of Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, was interrogated regarding his activities at an installation of the GDR (German Democratic Republic) located in or near Potsdam (UU6707), GDR. MORAND stated substantially the following:

In the early part of March 1952, SUBJECT, John Shedosky, and Joseph DeRoche, were escorted from Baden (nca), Austria, to a GDR installation located in or near Potsdam, GDR. They arrived at this installation at night and SUBJECT was therefore unable to give a physical description of the approaches to the installation. Immediately upon arrival, they were taken to a room on the first floor of a large building in the installation. The room had three beds, a table, and some chairs. The windows and door were not barred; however, the door was kept locked from the outside. A guard was always stationed outside the door. SUBJECT, Shedosky, and DeRoche spent their entire time at this installation in this room.

SUBJECT was held at this installation for six or seven weeks, during which time he was again questioned concerning his military and civilian background. SUBJECT said the administrative personnel and guards at the installation were all dressed in civilian clothes. SUBJECT is not sure if the installation was under GDR or Soviet supervision; he believes it was operated by the GDR. The personnel consisted of two civilians, who were apparently in charge, and several guards. Of these individuals, SUBJECT could only describe the interrogator hereafter mentioned in this report as Mr. "X". SUBJECT described Mr. "X" as follows: brown hair, eyes unknown, full face, height approximately six feet, and weight 190 to 195 lbs. Mr. "X" was always dressed neatly. He was apparently in charge of the installation, because the other individuals at the installation were respectful towards him.

During SUBJECT's first week at this installation, he met two other Allied nationals who were being held and questioned. One was a US serviceman and the other was an English serviceman. SUBJECT does not remember the names of these two individuals; however, he is positive that both were later returned to the control of their respective countries. SUBJECT further explained that these two individuals were not returned from this installation, but at a later date from Bautzen (VS6070), GDR. Later, SUBJECT also learned that William Clayton, another US Army Defector, was also being held at the installation. SUBJECT saw Clayton only once at the installation, but did not speak to him.

G.E.R. U.S.A.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

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6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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SUBJECT could not give a detailed description of the installation other than that it was a Kaserne-type installation surrounded by a wall, containing several small buildings and one large building. Looking out of a window they could see a body of water which was either a lake or a river. The installation was apparently located on the outskirts of a city. A street ran in front of the installation and SUBJECT noticed street cars operating on the street.

SUBJECT, Shedosky, DeRoche, Clayton, and the two unknown Allied servicemen were held in rooms on the first floor of the main building. SUBJECT, Shedosky and DeRoche were in one room, Clayton in another and the two Allied servicemen in another. The only time they were permitted to leave their respective rooms were for relief calls, interrogations, and periodic walks around the building for exercise. They were always escorted by guards when they left the rooms for any reason.

Throughout SUBJECT's detention at this installation, he was questioned only two or three times by Mr. "X" who did all the interrogations of the defectors. Mr. "X" seemed informed concerning SUBJECT's background and SUBJECT felt that he was interrogated only to determine what sort of an individual SUBJECT was. Shedosky and DeRoche were interrogated quite extensively by Mr. "X". They were called out separately for interrogation almost daily for the first three weeks. Shedosky and DeRoche did not discuss the results of the interrogations in SUBJECT's presence. They received no harsh treatment or threats in the interrogations. SUBJECT does not know the extent of interrogations that Clayton and the unknown allied servicemen received.

Sometime during the third week at this installation Mr. "X" approached SUBJECT, Shedosky and DeRoche in their room, and told them that in order for them to be permitted to remain in the GDR they would be required to execute a statement requesting political asylum in the GDR. Mr. "X" explained to them what would be required in the statement and then gave them pen and paper to accomplish such. To the best of his memory, SUBJECT wrote and signed the following: "I, Philip E. Morand, hereby request political asylum in the GDR of Germany, for the purpose of beginning a new life, and feel that I will be of benefit to the GDR Government in building a new world. I desire to work and will do everything in my power to prove myself worthy of your consideration." SUBJECT advised that both Shedosky and DeRoche wrote and signed a statement similar to his. SUBJECT did not see Clayton or the unknown allied servicemen write a request for political asylum; however, they were also undoubtedly required to do such.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

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6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

One morning, just two days before Easter of 1952, SUBJECT, Shedosky, DelRoche, and the two unknown allied servicemen were taken to a German police station located approximately six or seven blocks from the installation. At this police station they were issued travel permits and told that they would be required to turn the permits over to the police station at their next destination. SUBJECT saw that the permits indicated that they were issued by the police of Potsdam, GDR, allowing the bearer permission to travel to Bautzen, GDR. Outside the police station two civilian automobiles were awaiting them. SUBJECT and Shedosky were put in one and the other three in the other. They traveled for approximately three hours finally arriving at their destination, Bautzen, GDR.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

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6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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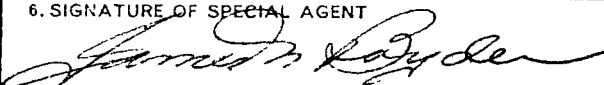
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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT MORAND, Philip E. Pvt, RA 6 717 848	2. DATE SUBMITTED 20 September 1956 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS On 28 August 1956 and 29 August 1956, Private Philip E. MORAND, RA 6 717 848, after having been advised of his rights under Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, was interrogated concerning his activities while residing in Bautzen (VS6070), GDR (German Democratic Republic). SUBJECT stated substantially the following: Approximately two (2) days before Easter, 1952, SUBJECT, together with John Shedosky, Arthur De Roche, Eugene Walters, and an unknown British national, was driven from an unknown Soviet installation in Potsdam (UU6807), GDR, to Bautzen. The five (5) persons were initially driven to a police station in Potsdam where they were issued travel permits. SUBJECT is certain that he was in Potsdam because his travel permit indicated that it had been issued in Potsdam. From the police station, the men were driven in the same car by an unidentified German and a Soviet civilian to a clothing store where each man was given a civilian overcoat. From the clothing store, the men were next driven to a gas station located on the outskirts of Potsdam. At the gas station, they had to wait approximately one (1) hour until two (2) other automobiles arrived, which were driven by German civilians. SUBJECT and Shedosky were placed in one of the automobiles and De Roche, Walters, and the Englishman were placed in the other one. The Soviet civilian who had accompanied them to the gas station drove away in the car that had brought them. SUBJECT never saw this person again. The cars left the gas station at approximately 1200 hours and arrived in Bautzen at an unknown time the same day. One (1) stop was made on the trip when they stopped at an HO (Handelsorganization-State-Owned Enterprise) restaurant for dinner. Upon arrival in Bautzen, the five (5) men were taken to the Hotel Stadt Bautzen, located on Steinstrasse, where the men were given rooms. SUBJECT and Shedosky were placed in a room together and the other three (3) men were placed in a second room. SUBJECT remained in the Hotel Stadt Bautzen for approximately six (6) weeks and during his period of residence there, was not required to pay for his room and board. The day after their arrival, SUBJECT and the others were taken to the Kreisrat (County administrative hall) on Ernst Thaelmann Strasse, where they were given an orientation by an unidentified German official. At this orientation, the men were told that they would be given employment and quarters and would be required to obey the local laws. Each man was given fifty (50) DME (Deutsche Marks East) and was told that they had another one hundred and fifty (150) DME in their account at the Kreisrat which they could use whenever they wanted it. SUBJECT was	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT 

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AGENT REPORT

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT MORAND, Philip E. Pvt, RA 6 717 848	2. DATE SUBMITTED 20 September 1956 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS required to sign a receipt for this money. A few days after his arrival, SUBJECT took six (6) photographs of himself to the local police station where he applied for identification papers. SUBJECT was initially given a paper ausweis (identification document) and approximately two (2) months later, he was issued an ausweis with a blue cover that contained his name, birth data, nationality, occupation, and residence. SUBJECT retained this document until 18 March 1954, when he was issued the special ausweis that is issued to all foreigners who reside in the GDR. On page 16 of this document, the police stamped a statement which stated in effect that SUBJECT was restricted to Lankreis Bautzen (County Bautzen). All foreigners residing in Bautzen have this statement stamped in their ausweis. SUBJECT's ausweis is attached as EXHIBIT V. SUBJECT was required to have this document validated by the police every six (6) months and failure to do so resulted in a fine. SUBJECT was once required to pay a fine of three (3) DME for failure to have his document validated on time. When SUBJECT first came to Bautzen, all affairs of the foreigners were directed by the Soviets through the Kreisrat. The chief Soviet official who was responsible for the foreigners in Bautzen was George (Lau). Although he always wore civilian clothes, it is believed that George was a Soviet military officer. George's headquarters was in Berlin (UU9220), Germany, and he visited Bautzen once or twice every two (2) months. During these visits, George would contact most of the foreigners and would handle their individual problems. In addition, he usually gave the men money. On several occasions, SUBJECT received fifty (50) DME from George for which he had to sign a receipt. George attempted to recruit informants to spy on the other foreigners. SUBJECT is certain that every foreigner who was ever in Bautzen during the period that George was in charge was approached by George to act as an informant. SUBJECT met George on approximately ten (10) occasions while in Bautzen and each time George asked SUBJECT to report any foreigner who was planning to escape to either the local authorities or to George himself. SUBJECT admits that he gave George his personal opinion about some of the foreigners and that he told George about some of the activities of the foreigners. However, he denies that he ever acted as an informant for George, that he ever disclosed the escape plans of any of the foreigners to him, or that he ever received any money from George for supplying information. The only money that he ever received from George was the fifty (50) DME that every foreigner usually received from George when he visited Bautzen. SUBJECT last saw George in late 1954 in Bautzen. At the present time, all affairs of the foreigners are handled by officials of the GDR government. It is not known	
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<p>the same street as the Iowa Factory. SUBJECT paid twenty-one (21) DME per month for this apartment, which consisted of two (2) rooms, a kitchen, and a toilet. SUBJECT and his family resided in this apartment until his return to US control in August 1956.</p> <p>SUBJECT was unemployed for the first two (2) or three (3) weeks that he was in Bautzen, and he often spent his time drinking. Soon after his arrival, SUBJECT was told that he would be given employment in one of the beer breweries in town; however, SUBJECT was never given this position for unknown reasons although he believes that it was because the local officials felt that the brewery was no place for a man that drank a lot. Approximately two (2) or three (3) weeks after his arrival, SUBJECT was given employment at EMAG, a factory that manufactures machines for pulverizing paper. SUBJECT was initially employed as a transportarbeiter (transport worker) and his duties consisted of pushing loaded wagons from one department of the factory to another. SUBJECT worked Mondays through Fridays from 0700 to 1615 hours and on Saturdays from 0700 to 1245 hours. SUBJECT was paid 1.02 DME per hour and he received approximately two hundred and twenty (220) DME per month. SUBJECT was not a member of any organizations while employed at EMAG and he remained with EMAG until August 1953. During the last four (4) or five (5) months of his employment, SUBJECT worked as a mold cleaner. In this position, SUBJECT received 1.17 DME per hour and he averaged three hundred and thirty (330) DME per month. In addition, he received a better monthly food ration card and a liter of milk per day, since the work was very dirty and difficult. During the period of his employment with EMAG, SUBJECT encountered no difficulty with either his employers or his co-workers, although he did have difficulty understanding orders and instructions because of his limited knowledge of the German language.</p> <p>In late 1952, at one of the meetings held by George, the foreigners were told that in the near future, they would start attending a school in Bautzen where they could learn a trade and learn the German language. In early 1953, Piet Jansen, a Dutch national, residing in Bautzen, passed a petition among the foreigners in which they demanded a clubhouse where they could gather and have entertainment and a school where they could learn a trade. Fifteen (15) or twenty (20) of the foreigners signed this petition which was given to Schattel. SUBJECT did not sign the document because he was not asked to. As a result of this petition, George had Jansen placed in prison for three (3) months and the persons that signed the document were threatened with prison if they ever did it again. George then held a meeting at</p>	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT
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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

which he stated a clubhouse was being established and a school would be started soon.

On 1 May 1953, the ~~Haus fuer Internationale Solidaritaet~~ ^{GER.} (House for International Solidarity) more commonly referred to as the "clubhouse", was opened at Wallstrasse 4, Bautzen. The building had formerly belonged to the owner of the RFT (Rund Funk Technic - Radio Technic) factory in Bautzen who had fled to West Germany. Heinz Schattel was appointed the Director of the clubhouse and the foreigners were told that all administrative matters would now be handled through the clubhouse instead of the Kreisrat. Douglas ~~Sharpe~~ ^{GER. G.I.B.}, a British national, was appointed Culture Leader of the clubhouse, and Victor ~~Grossmann~~, a US national, was appointed as Schattel's secretary. Sharpe was relieved and was sent to school in Leipzig (US1791), GDR on an unknown date. Sharpe was replaced by Manfred ~~Noack~~, a German national, who had been operating the movie theater in the clubhouse. Grossmann served as Schattel's secretary until he suffered a nervous breakdown a few months later and had to be relieved. Grossmann was replaced by (fnu) ~~Lehmann~~, a female German national who still serves as secretary to the Director. In September 1955, Schattel was relieved from his duties as Director and was sent to an unknown political school in East Berlin and Noack was appointed as Director. However, Noack was very unpopular with the foreigners because of his arrogant attitude and because he did not show any interest in the problems of the foreigners. The men complained to higher officials in Berlin and as a result, Schattel returned to Bautzen on 10 August 1956 and resumed his duties as Director. Noack was again made the Culture Leader. ^{USA.}
^{GER.}

The clubhouse offered the foreigners in Bautzen a place to entertain themselves since the only other places available were the bars and restaurants in Bautzen. Movies were shown free in the clubhouse on Wednesdays and Sundays and were usually East German or Russian films. A canteen was established in the building where the men could buy food and beer. The canteen is currently run by the foreigners' chapter of the FDJ (Freie Deutsche Jugend - Free German Youth), the Communist youth organization in the GDR. All profits of the canteen are placed in the treasury of the FDJ and these profits are used to stage dances and to buy sports equipment for the clubhouse. The canteen director is presently Jansen and the people who run the club are all members of the FDJ. Dances are held at periodic intervals in the club and most of the foreigners attend. The club is frequented by all of the US, British, French, Moroccan, and Greek nationalities in Bautzen and on occasions, Soviet soldiers stationed in Bautzen visit the club. A library is also available

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

James N. Boyden

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1 APR 52

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(23)

AGL (1) 12-52-200M-30093

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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

2. DATE SUBMITTED

20 September 1956

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER

D-306283

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

in the club as well as a radio and a television set. Other than Schattel and Noack, the only other employees of the clubhouse are a caretaker and his common-law wife who live in the cellar and two (2) German charwomen.

In the latter part of August or early September 1953, the Sonderschule den Internationalen Solidaritaet (Special School of International Solidarity), more commonly referred to as "the school", was established in the clubhouse. SUBJECT and all of the other foreigners then living in or near Bautzen were ordered to attend the school, which had been established to teach the foreigners a trade and to teach them the German language. The students were initially divided into four (4) classes. All of the Moroccans were placed in one class, the Frenchmen in another, and all of the English-speaking foreigners were divided into two (2) classes, based on their knowledge of the German language. Those who already spoke fair German were placed in a class which consisted of Joseph Ward, Robert Dorey, Aubrey Miles, Guy Kerrick, Francis Bunting, Arthur Shearer, George Smith, and Victor Grossmann, all US nationals; John Scanlan and John Thomas, British nationals, and Piet Jansen, a Dutch national. SUBJECT was placed in the second class with Norman Lowell, Carl Blake, Charles Lucas, Charles Scott, William Peterson, William Clayton, George Stabley, Tony Diaz, and Arthur De Roche, all US nationals; and Hugh Sharp, James Green, and Adelani, all British nationals. Approximately two (2) or three (3) months later, the two (2) classes of English-speaking students and the class of Frenchmen were combined into one (1) large class. During the year that SUBJECT attended this school, the following US nationals joined his class at unknown times: Carlos Johnson, Robert Blevens, Clifford Murphy, Raymond Hutto, Tommy Woods, William Smallwood, and Arthur Boyd.

SUBJECT's attendance at this school is divided into two (2) phases. The first phase of SUBJECT's attendance covers the period from approximately late August 1953 until May 1954. During this period, SUBJECT attended classes Mondays through Saturdays in the clubhouse. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the students attended school from 0800 to 1145 hours and from 1300 hours to 1500 hours. On Wednesday afternoons, from 1300 hours to 1500 hours, the foreigners participated in organized athletics. On Saturdays, school was conducted from 0800 hours to 1145 hours. During this first phase, SUBJECT estimates that he received approximately the following number of hours per week in the indicated subjects:

German language: twelve (12) hours per week

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AGENT

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History: three (3) hours per week

Geography: three (3) hours per week

Mechanical drawing: four (4) hours per week

Mathematics: four (4) hours per week

Political science: six (6) hours per week

Physics: two (2) hours per week

Sports: two (2) hours per week

The German language classes were the most interesting in the school as the students needed to know the language in order to live in the GDR. These classes were taught by Heinrich Schmidt, who was well-liked by all of the students. The classes on mathematics covered most forms of mathematics including trigonometry and algebra. When the classes were still divided, this subject was taught to SUBJECT's class by a female instructor whose name SUBJECT cannot presently recall. When the classes were combined, Wolfgang Noack became the mathematics instructor and the woman was dismissed. The history and geography classes were also taught by Noack. The mechanical drawing classes had several instructors, including Noack and the head of the school, Heinrich Fuchs. The political science classes were the least interesting classes in the school. Heinrich Muttenklopf initially taught this subject in the school, but he was relieved in June or July 1954 and was transferred to Berlin because of a personality clash that he had with Noack and Fuchs. Noack then replaced Muttenklopf and taught the subject for the remainder of the school year. The political science classes dealt with communism, including Leninism, Marxism, and dialectical materialism, and were very unpopular with the students because of the anti-God, anti-British, and anti-American statements made by the instructors. Examinations were given on each subject once each month.

The second phase of SUBJECT's attendance covers the period from May 1954 until he graduated on 31 August 1954. During this phase, the students attended school three (3) days per week and worked at the Iowa factory three (3) days per week. One half of the class attended school for three (3) days while the other half worked at the Iowa. The subjects taught at the school were the same except that the number of hours of instruction per week were cut approximately in half and a class on the use of various tools was added to the curriculum. At the

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6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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DA FORM 341
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(25)

AGL (1) 12-52-200M-30093

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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT MORAND, Philip E. Pvt, RA 6 717 848	2. DATE SUBMITTED 20 September 1956 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS Lowa factory, each student was required to learn a trade and SUBJECT volunteered to become a metal planer. SUBJECT was assigned to a work brigade with Peterson, De Roche, and Shearer and they received their instruction from two (2) German nationals, <u>Manfred Koppasch and Max (Lnu)</u> , who worked in the factory, but were considered to be instructors in the school. SUBJECT cannot recall the names of other workers at the present time. During the three (3) days that he was in school, SUBJECT attended classes from 0800 hours to 1245 hours and from 1300 hours to 1500 hours. Organized athletics were still scheduled on Wednesday afternoons from 1300 hours to 1500 hours. During the three (3) days that he was at the Lowa, SUBJECT worked from 0800 hours to 1200 hours and from 1230 hours to 1600 hours. While in attendance at the school, SUBJECT was not permitted to work and so had to resign his position with EMAG. However, all students were paid two hundred fifty (250) DME per month and more if they were married and had children. SUBJECT received an additional thirty (30) DME per month because he was married and had a step-daughter. After he was graduated, the salary was raised to a base pay of three hundred (300) DME per month. SUBJECT was paid three (3) times each month, on the tenth, twentieth, and thirtieth. (Fnu) Lehmann, Schattel's secretary, usually paid the students and maintained their pay records. Students were able to receive advance pay, but they first had to receive permission from Schattel. For every day that a student missed school, ten (10) DME was subtracted from his pay and for every class that a student missed, a proportionate amount was deducted from his pay. SUBJECT usually missed two (2) or three (3) days of school per month because of his drinking. In addition, students were able to earn additional pay by winning premiums. Two (2) types of premiums were awarded. If a student attended school every day for one (1) month and received good grades, he received a premium of fifty (50) DME. SUBJECT received this premium on one (1) occasion. The second premium was a collective premium that was awarded to the best work brigade in the Lowa. While working at the Lowa, each student was graded on his work and on his discipline and interest. Then the work brigade that had the best average for the month was awarded the premium, which they divided among themselves. This premium varied each month. SUBJECT and his brigade received this premium on one (1) occasion. The students did not receive any extra money while working at the Lowa; however, SUBJECT was able to earn some extra money at the Lowa because he was one of the few students who was actually doing production work in the factory. Whenever SUBJECT surpassed the daily norm that had been assigned to him, he was paid the appropriate bonus. However, he did not receive	
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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT MORAND, Philip E. Pvt, RA 6 717 848	2. DATE SUBMITTED 20 September 1956 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS any money if he only filled his norm or did not reach it. SUBJECT and the other students who started the school at the same time were graduated on 31 August 1954. Graduation exercises were held in the recreation hall on Goschwitzstrasse in Bautzen and several Soviet and GDR officials were in attendance. At the graduation, the students were given their diplomas which listed the results of their final examination in each subject. SUBJECT received a "very good" in History, Geography, and Sports; a "good" in German language and Political Science; and an "unsatisfactory" in Mathematics and Mechanical Drawing. Premiums were also awarded to the best students in the school. SUBJECT, Clayton, and Peterson did not receive any premiums and to the best of SUBJECT's knowledge, Grossmann, Smith, Lucas, Scanlan, Thomas, De Roche, Jansen, and all of the Moroccans received premiums. Grossmann received the highest premium which consisted of one hundred fifty (150) DME and a pen and pencil set. The others received premiums in proportionately smaller amounts. Many of the foreigners were angry about the awards and believed that there had not been a fair and impartial distribution of the premiums. Because of this, Clayton and Peterson tore up their diplomas during the exercises and left the hall. When the school was first established, a German national whose name SUBJECT cannot presently recall was appointed as director of the school. However, he was relieved after a short period of time because of incompetence and was replaced by Fuchs. In december 1955 or January 1956, Fuchs was transferred to Dresden (VS1156), GDR for unknown reasons and he was replaced by Wolfgang Noack, who is presently still director of the school. At the present time, students are only required to attend the school for three (3) months instead of one (1) year. Noack and Schmidt are the only instructors at the school at the present time. Shortly after the school opened, the foreigners' chapter of the FDJ was established in Bautzen. All of the foreigners were assembled in the clubhouse and several German members of the FDJ in Bautzen explained that the FDJ was an organization for youths who were interested in sports and social activities. It was also explained that the FDJ was a communist organization and that it was under the supervision of the SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands - Socialist Unity Party of Germany), the Communist party in the GDR. John Scanlan, a British national, passed application forms among the foreigners and all of them, including SUBJECT, completed the form which asked for the	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT 

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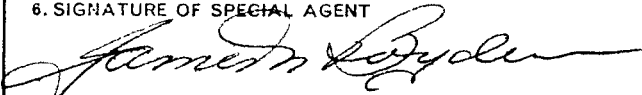
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<p>individual's name, birth data, and occupation. The individual had to sign this form and attach two (2) photographs of himself. It was also explained at this meeting that although the regulations of the FDJ require a person to be under twenty-eight (28) years of age, an exception would be made in the case of those foreigners over this age limit. The application forms were sent to FDJ headquarters in Bautzen for approval and two (2) weeks later, each of the foreigners received his membership book. Each member was required to pay one (1) DME initiation fee and thirty (30) pfennigs per month as dues. SUBJECT paid the initiation fee and received his book; however, he only paid his dues for the first one (1) or two (2) months and then stopped. Although approached by the FDJ secretary to pay, SUBJECT refused.</p> <p>At the meeting where they received their FDJ books, the foreigners also elected officers. Victor Grossmann was elected as the secretary of the foreigners' chapter of the FDJ in Bautzen. At this meeting, SUBJECT was elected as Sports Leader of the FDJ. As Sports Leader, SUBJECT arranged various sport tournaments such as ping-pong and volleyball, and supervised the sports program. SUBJECT also organized a body-building program for the foreigners. However, SUBJECT was relieved of his duties after a short period because he did not take interest in the position and because he did not attend the regular FDJ meetings. SUBJECT asserts that he only attended the first three (3) or four (4) of the FDJ meetings that were held and refused to attend any more because he had no interest in the organization. The FDJ secretary often sent SUBJECT letters requesting his attendance at meetings, but he still refused to go. FDJ membership pins were also issued to the members, however, SUBJECT never received one. SUBJECT never purchased an FDJ jacket because it was too expensive.</p> <p>The FDJ chapter among the foreigners in Bautzen has had several secretaries. Grossmann remained secretary until he went to school in Leipzig in 1953. Carlos Johnson, a US national, then served as secretary until he escaped and returned to US control in early 1954. George Smith, a US national, served as secretary until he went to school in Zittau (VS8538), GDR, in January 1955. Smith was followed by Jansen who resigned because he had too much other work. Charles Lucas, a US national, replaced Jansen, but Lucas was relieved because of inefficiency, and was replaced by Sharpe. Sharpe was replaced by Joe Alvarez, a US national, when Sharpe left Bautzen for awhile in 1955, and Jansen replaced Alvarez in December 1955 because of a fight that Alvarez had with John Gordon, a British national. At the present time, Jansen is still secretary of the FDJ and is actually the most influential of the foreigners in Bautzen. Even when he was not FDJ secretary,</p>	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT
JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP	

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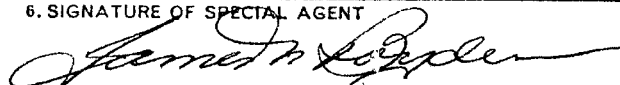
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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT		2. DATE SUBMITTED	
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<p>Jansen controlled the organization through his influence with Schattel and other high officials.</p> <p>Meetings are held weekly in the clubhouse, although few foreigners attend them. The FDJ has also sponsored several trips outside of Bautzen for its members; however, usually only the most active members are permitted to make these trips. SUBJECT was only allowed to make two (2) trips outside of Bautzen, one to Dresden, and the other to a resort in the mountains near Bautzen. Each of these trips were for only one (1) day. The trip to Dresden was made by train in the fall of 1954 and SUBJECT was accompanied by his wife. The trip, which cost five (5) DME, was a sightseeing trip to Dresden, including a visit to the FDJ headquarters there. The trip to the mountain resort was made by bus in summer, 1954, and was also a sightseeing trip. SUBJECT never made any other trips outside of Bautzen during his stay in the city. The only FDJ activity, other than the trips and the first meetings that he attended, that SUBJECT participated in was the parade held in Bautzen on 1 May 1956. The only reason that SUBJECT participated in this parade was to obtain some photographs of the other foreigners that he could give to US authorities when he returned to US control.</p> <p>The only other organization to which SUBJECT belonged while in the GDR was the FDGB (Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund - Free German Trade Union), the labor union that exists in the GDR. SUBJECT joined the FDGB in approximately May 1954 when he began working at the Iowa as a student. It was explained to SUBJECT that he must join the FDGB in order to obtain the benefits available such as free medical care and vacations. SUBJECT paid an initiation fee of one (1) DME and received his membership book. While in school, each member was required to pay three (3) DME per month which was deducted from his pay. After his graduation from school, SUBJECT continued to work at the Iowa and his dues were then raised to six (6) DME per month. SUBJECT refused to pay the dues at first, but was told by the FDGB secretary in the Iowa, Fritz Neumann, that he would lose his job if he did not pay. SUBJECT continued to pay for awhile longer and then again refused. When SUBJECT left Bautzen to return to US control, he owed seventy-five (75) DME in dues to the FDGB. SUBJECT refused to pay his dues because he did not receive all of the promised benefits. He had been told that as a member, he would be permitted to take his vacations at one of the many resorts in the GDR. However, SUBJECT was not allowed to leave Kreis Bautzen on his vacations. SUBJECT denies that he was ever a member of the GDSF (Gesellschaft fuer Deutsch-Sowjetische Freundschaft - Society for German-Soviet Friendship) or that he ever</p>			
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT		6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT	
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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>MORAND, Philip E. Pvt, RA 6 717 848</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>20 September 1956</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER</p> <p>D-306283</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>received a GDSF membership book.</p> <p>Upon graduation from school, all students were given a vacation of thirty (30) days, all of which SUBJECT spent in Bautzen. On approximately 1 October 1954, SUBJECT became a full-time employee of the Iowa factory and he worked there until he left Bautzen to return to US control in August 1956. SUBJECT was employed as a metal planer at the plant, where he worked six (6) days a week, Mondays through Saturdays. Shifts at the plant were rotated among the various work brigades each week and shifts were divided as follows: 0600 hours to 1400 hours, 1400 hours to 2200 hours, and 2200 hours to 0600 hours. While employed there, SUBJECT was paid a base pay of 1.17 DME per hour. However, SUBJECT was able to earn an average of 2.15 DME per hour by surpassing the work norm that had been assigned him. After money for hospital care, social insurance, and taxes had been deducted from his salary, SUBJECT received an average of three hundred sixty (360) DME per month. SUBJECT was paid on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month. On the eighteenth and twenty-eight, he always received one hundred (100) DME and on the eighth of the next month, he received the balance of his money. SUBJECT was permitted eighteen (18) days vacation each year, which SUBJECT usually took six (6) days at a time. During SUBJECT's employment at the Iowa, many of the other foreigners also worked there since it was part of the school curriculum. When SUBJECT left Bautzen in August 1956, George Roberts ^{G.B.} and Douglas Sharpe, both British ^{German} nationals, were employed in the Iowa as ordinary laborers. In addition, John Thomas, a British national; Raymond Hutto, a US national; and Piet Jansen, were attending a special course at the Iowa to learn to be engineers of an unknown type. No other foreigners are employed at the Iowa at the present time; other than some of the Moroccans.</p> <p>In September 1955, SUBJECT wrote a letter to his former wife in the United States and gave it to a German female, (fnu) Templer, to mail for him. Templer lived in Bremerhaven (ME7133), Federal Republic of Germany, where she was employed as a secretary in a shipping office. Templer occasionally visited her brother who lives in Bautzen and she promised to mail the letter for SUBJECT in Bremerhaven. In approximately January 1956, the MfS agent in Bautzen primarily concerned with the foreigners, (fnu) Weber, and another unidentified man came to SUBJECT's home and took him to the police station on Lessingstrasse. At the police station, SUBJECT was first questioned about his knowledge of the activities of the foreigners in Bautzen. SUBJECT was then asked whether he had any contact with the CIC (Counter Intelligence Corps) and whether SUBJECT knew any CIC agents named Faust (phonetic) and Forrester (phonetic). SUBJECT answered in the negative. SUBJECT was then asked</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>James N. Boyden</i></p>

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AGENT REPORT

(SR 330-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

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Pvt, RA 6 717 848

2. DATE SUBMITTED

20 September 1956

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER

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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

about the circumstances surrounding his mailing a letter to the US by a girl. SUBJECT realized that they knew about the letter that he had given to Templer and so he told them the entire story. Weber reprimanded SUBJECT and threatened him with imprisonment if he attempted to write to his former wife again. Weber also required SUBJECT to sign a statement that he would not disclose the conversation with Weber to anyone or he would be prosecuted. At this meeting, Weber also asked SUBJECT to report any proposed escape attempts of other foreigners to Weber. SUBJECT denies that he ever reported any such attempts or plans to Weber although he knew the plans of several foreigners who escaped from Bautzen and denies that he ever received any money from Weber. The only other time that SUBJECT attempted to write to his family in the US occurred in 1952 when he wrote a letter to his daughters through normal postal channels. SUBJECT does not know whether this letter was ever delivered. SUBJECT also exchanged several letters with Joseph Ward, a US national, who had resided in Bautzen and who had returned to US control in 1953. SUBJECT learned of Ward's address from Ward's ex-landlord in Bautzen who had received a letter from him in late 1955. SUBJECT received a Christmas card and two (2) letters from Ward and he wrote Ward on two (2) occasions. SUBJECT received his last letter from Ward in approximately June 1956 and this letter was delivered to SUBJECT by Weber. SUBJECT explained the circumstances of his writing Ward and Weber did not object to any further exchange of correspondence. SUBJECT did not formally attempt to communicate with any other persons while in the GDR, although he often gave slips of paper with his name and military serial number to various unidentified Germans whom he had learned were going to West Germany. SUBJECT told these people to deliver these slips to US authorities; however, SUBJECT does not know whether they were ever delivered.

During the approximately fifty-two (52) months that he lived in Bautzen, SUBJECT was often intoxicated, and as a result, missed several days of work or school each month. While intoxicated, SUBJECT became involved in fights with other foreigners or with some of the local population. However, SUBJECT was only arrested by the local police on two (2) occasions. The first instance occurred in August 1955 during the Heimatfest (Home Festival), a holiday season in the GDR, when SUBJECT was arrested for making pro-American and anti-communist statements to two (2) East German Army officers in the Cafe Lehmann. SUBJECT was placed in jail overnight for this offense and was released the next day. At the time of his release, the Bautzen Public Prosecutor stated that if SUBJECT ever made such statements again, he would be placed in jail for several years. The second time that SUBJECT was

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6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

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arrested occurred on 1 May 1956, when SUBJECT fell and broke a large mirror in the Penguin Bar in Bautzen. SUBJECT was intoxicated at the time and he was arrested by the police and taken to the police station on Lessingstrasse. SUBJECT was released the same day and received no punishment other than that he had to pay 4.75 DME for the mirror.

In early August 1956, SUBJECT finally decided to attempt to escape from Bautzen and to return to US control in Berlin, Germany. On 16 August 1956, SUBJECT left Bautzen by bus and travelled to Kamnitz (XR1090), GDR from where he travelled by train to West Berlin. Upon arrival in West Berlin on 16 August 1956, SUBJECT surrendered himself to US authorities.

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6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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REPLACES DA FORM 341, 1 JUN 48, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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(32)

AGL (1) 12-52-200M-30093

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AGENT REPORT

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT MORAND, Philip E. Pvt., RA 6 717 848	2. DATE SUBMITTED 20 September 1956 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS Between 5 and 12 September 1956, Philip E. MORAND, Pvt., RA 6717848, after having been advised of his rights under the provisions of Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, was interrogated concerning his knowledge of United States (US) personnel residing in the GDR (German Democratic Republic). MORAND stated substantially the following: a. George Stabley: MORAND first met George Stabley shortly after SUBJECT arrived in Bautzen, GDR in May 1952. Stabley had arrived in Bautzen a few months previous to SUBJECT and was residing at an unidentified farm outside of Bautzen. Stabley was also at that time employed at this farm. SUBJECT's association with Stabley was limited to an occasional meeting on the street until September 1953, when SUBJECT and Stabley began classes together at the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet (Special School for International Solidarity). SUBJECT saw Stabley almost daily while attending this school, and last saw him on approximately 15 July 1956. SUBJECT knows that Stabley is a member of the FDJ (Freie Deutsche Jugend - Free German Youth), and has seen Stabley's membership book to the organization. However, Stabley was not to active in the FDJ; he did not attend many meetings and held no office connected with the organization. SUBJECT said that Stabley is married to a German national (name unknown), and has one child. Stabley's wife's father (name unknown) owns the farm where Stabley resides. In July 1956, Stabley was employed at a state-owned vegetable warehouse located on Wiltener Street, Bautzen. Stabley's hourly wage was one mark, seven pfennigs East (1.07 DME). SUBJECT also advised that Stabley has spent a good deal of time in the hospital in Bautzen with unspecified stomach trouble and that he does receive mail frequently from the United States. SUBJECT stated that he does not know the circumstances surrounding Stabley's defection to the GDR; however, Stabley has stated to SUBJECT that he would return to United States military control except for the fact that by doing so, he would have to leave his wife and child in the GDR. b. Charles Scott: SUBJECT first met Charles Scott in April 1952 at Bautzen, GDR. Scott was residing at Kirschau, GDR, at that time and was then employed at the Loewe factory as a laborer. SUBJECT had no close contact with Scott until September 1953, when both attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet (Special School for International Solidarity). From this period to approximately September 1954,	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT JAMES M. HANNA, 66TH CIC GROUP	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James M. Hanna</i>

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT		2. DATE SUBMITTED
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<p>SUBJECT saw Scott daily at the school.</p> <p>SUBJECT knows that Scott was a member of the FDJ (Freie Deutsche Jugend - Free German Youth), and the FDGB (Freie Deutsche Gewerkschafts Bund - Free German Trade Union). SUBJECT has seen Scott's membership book to the FDJ; however, Scott was not too active in the organization. SUBJECT indicated that Scott kept very much to himself and did not associate at length with the other defectors.</p> <p>SUBJECT said that Scott is married and has one child and that he is quite contented with living conditions in the GDR, and SUBJECT is sure Scott harbors no intention of returning to United States military control. SUBJECT last saw Scott in July 1956 and he believes Scott still resides in Kirschau, GDR.</p> <p>c. Clifford Murphy: SUBJECT first met Clifford Murphy in April 1954 at the Allied defectors clubhouse located in Bautzen, GDR. Murphy presently resides on Stein Strasse in Bautzen and SUBJECT last saw him in June 1956.</p> <p>In October 1954, Murphy started school at the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet. SUBJECT does not know when Murphy joined the FDJ, however, SUBJECT has seen his FDJ membership card and also has seen him attend meetings. SUBJECT said that Murphy has been employed at two different GDR owned and operated factories and is a member of the FDGB. SUBJECT has not seen Murphy's FDGB membership card.</p> <p>Murphy has told SUBJECT that he entered the Soviet Zone of Germany on his own accord and that he escaped from a US Army guardhouse to do so. Murphy indicated that he was in the guardhouse for writing a number of false checks. SUBJECT concluded by indicating that Murphy is desirous of returning to United States military control, but fears a lengthy prison term.</p> <p>d. Bobby Holland ^{GER.} SUBJECT first met Bobby Holland at the Allied Defectors' Clubhouse in Bautzen, GDR, in September 1955. Holland was living there with a woman (name unknown) with whom he had defected to the GDR. Holland is presently married to this girl and resides in Bautzen, GDR. Holland's wife was once heard to state that she and Holland were going to return to the Federal Republic of Germany some time in 1957. She gave as a reason for this statement the deplorable working conditions in Bautzen and the fact that Holland earned only one mark, two pfennigs East (1.02 DME) per hour. SUBJECT last saw Holland on 1 May 1956 at Bautzen, GDR.</p>		
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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT MORAND, Philip E. Pvt., RA 6 717 848	2. DATE SUBMITTED 20 September 1956 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS SUBJECT believes Holland was a member of the FDJ and knows he attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet for approximately six (6) months. e. Arthur Boyd: SUBJECT first met Arthur Boyd in April or May 1954, when Boyd was living at the Allied Defectors' Clubhouse in Bautzen, GDR. SUBJECT became fairly well acquainted with Boyd when both attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet during 1954. After September 1954 SUBJECT did not see Boyd very frequently. SUBJECT believes that Boyd was a member of the FDJ as he had seen him in attendance at meetings. Boyd is married to a German national who accompanied him during his defection to the GDR. They now have three (3) children and reside in Singwitz, GDR. Boyd is reportedly now employed in Singwitz as a mechanic. Prior to this time, he was also employed in the State owned and operated Loma Factory in Bautzen, GDR. SUBJECT concluded by indicating that Boyd does not discuss returning to United States military control, but is very homesick and often talks about his family in the United States. f. George Smith: SUBJECT first met Smith in September 1952 at the Stadt Bautzen Hotel, Bautzen, GDR, where Smith resided at that time. SUBJECT saw and conversed with Smith many times, especially during 1953 when both attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet. Sometime in October 1953, Smith became a member of the FDJ and was at one time the secretary and treasurer of the FDJ unit of allied defectors. SUBJECT has seen Smith's FDJ membership book and knows that he received a silver medal which is awarded to persons who, after studying the theory of communism, pass a written and oral examination on the subject. This course and examination is administered and presented by FDJ officials of the GDR. SUBJECT stated that Smith was very active in all FDJ functions in that he planned and organized political activities for allied defectors belonging to the FDJ. Although SUBJECT has not seen Smith's FDGB membership book SUBJECT knows that he was a member of the organization. Smith was employed at a GDR owned and operated factory, the name and location SUBJECT does not remember. Smith has told SUBJECT that he was a civilian, a former Naval Officer of World War II, and that he formerly resided in Los Angeles,	
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California. Smith also told SUBJECT and other allied defectors that he came to East Germany voluntarily because he actually believes in Communism and that he would only return to the United States when Communism took over. Smith further indicated to SUBJECT that he "skipped ship" to defect to Soviet controlled territory; however, he gave no particulars. SUBJECT and other allied defectors believed Smith to be an informer, in that he reported the activities of allied defectors to Soviet and GDR officials.

SUBJECT last saw George Smith in January 1955, at which time he left Bautzen, GDR, to attend an engineering school at Zittau, GDR. To the best of SUBJECT's knowledge Smith is still there.

g. William Clayton: SUBJECT first met William Clayton in March 1952 at an installation of the GDR located in or near Potsdam (UU6807), GDR. It is SUBJECT's belief that while at this installation Clayton requested political asylum in the GDR. In May 1952, SUBJECT and Clayton were transported from this installation to Bautzen, GDR, where they were billeted at the Hotel Stadt Bautzen. Approximately one month later, Clayton and a German girl were furnished an apartment by GDR officials. From this period to approximately September 1953, Clayton held various jobs at different GDR owned and operated establishments, primarily at a State operated farm located on the outskirts of Bautzen. SUBJECT last saw Clayton in July 1956.

SUBJECT stated that from September 1953 to August 1954, Clayton attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet, however, was a poor student. Also during October 1953, Clayton became a member of the FDJ but was not too active and did not attend their meetings regularly. SUBJECT has seen Clayton's FDJ membership card. SUBJECT further stated that also in October 1953, Clayton became a member of the FDGB. SUBJECT has not seen Clayton's FDGB membership card.

Clayton has indicated to SUBJECT that he is desirous in returning to United States military control no matter what punitive action is taken against him.

h. Francis Bunting: SUBJECT first met Bunting at the Stadt Bautzen Hotel, Bautzen, GDR, in August 1952. With him were a German girl (name unknown) and two children. At a later date Bunting married this girl. They resided at the Hotel for approximately one month and then moved to an apartment in Bautzen, the location of which SUBJECT does not know. Bunting was provided employment at a GDR owned and operated factory which produces automobile bodies. SUBJECT left this employment.

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT MORAND, Philip E. Pvt., RA 6 717 848	2. DATE SUBMITTED 20 September 1956 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS to attend the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet during which time he became a member of the FDJ. SUBJECT has seen Bunting's FDJ membership card and knows that he attended their meetings frequently. SUBJECT also indicated that Bunting was at one time the treasurer of the FDJ allied defectors unit. After leaving the school, Bunting was employed as a mechanic at the Iowa, a GDR owned and operated factory. Although SUBJECT has not seen Bunting's FDGB membership book SUBJECT is positive that he was a member of the Union. Bunting told SUBJECT that his reasons for defecting were that United States officials would not permit him to marry a German girl. SUBJECT does not know whether or not Bunting is desirous of returning to United States Army control. SUBJECT last saw Bunting in August 1955, when he left Bautzen for Potsdam, GDR, where he is reportedly residing and working at a GDR operated farm. i. Raymond Hutto: SUBJECT first met Raymond Hutto at the Allied Defector's Club, Bautzen, GDR, in the spring of 1954. Hutto lived at the club with a German national girl (name unknown) whom he had brought with him when he defected to the GDR. After residing at the Club for an unknown length of time, Hutto was given private quarters in the city of Bautzen. SUBJECT had very little social contact with Hutto and last saw him on 1 August 1956, in Bautzen. SUBJECT advised that Hutto was a very active member of both the FDJ and FDGB. SUBJECT had never seen Hutto's membership books to these organizations. While a member of the FDJ, Hutto attended meetings regularly, and at the end of his first year in Bautzen, was awarded a Bronze medal for passing a written and oral examination on the theories of Communism. Hutto also held office as sports director in the FDJ. However, recently Hutto has retired from active participation in the FDJ program. Hutto told SUBJECT recently that he would never return to United States military control; however, SUBJECT feels that Hutto is fed up with life in the GDR and would return if he had a chance. j. James Pulley ^{GERM F.D.J.} SUBJECT first met James Pulley at the clubhouse for Allied Defectors, Bautzen, GDR, in November or December 1955. Pulley resided at the clubhouse with an unidentified woman whom he had brought with him at the time of his defection to the GDR. Pulley attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet in Bautzen for approximately three (3) months. Pulley then obtained employment at a GDR operated paper mill, but was dismissed shortly afterward for unknown reasons.	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT JAMES M. HANNA, 66TH CIC GROUP	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>James M. Hanna</i>

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SUBJECT advised that Pulley was a member of the FDJ and was very active in the organization. He joined the FDJ in approximately February 1956, and shortly thereafter, received a Bronze medal for passing a written and oral examination on Political Science. Pulley was also a member of the FDGB.

SUBJECT knew nothing concerning the circumstances surrounding Pulley's defection to the GDR and could venture no opinion as to whether or not Pulley desires to be returned to United States Army control. SUBJECT last saw SUBJECT on 1 May 1956 at which time he was employed at an unspecified state-owned factory in Bautzen.

k. Joseph DeRoche: SUBJECT first met Joseph DeRoche in February 1952 at Baden (nca), Austria. Later in 1952, SUBJECT and DeRoche were escorted by Soviet authorities, from Baden to an GDR installation in Potsdam, GDR. They spent approximately six weeks at this installation during which time DeRoche told SUBJECT many conflicting stories concerning the circumstances surrounding his defection to the Soviets in Austria. DeRoche told so many stories that SUBJECT believed none of them. While at this installation SUBJECT and DeRoche wrote and signed a request for political asylum in the GDR.

In April 1952, SUBJECT and DeRoche were transported to Bautzen, GDR, and were billeted at the Stadt Bautzen Hotel. Later, De Roche met an unidentified German girl with whom he went to live. This woman had four children. In May 1952, DeRoche gained employment at an unspecified factory in Bautzen. In October 1952, DeRoche quit his job and gained other employment at the Lova factory in Bautzen as a welder; this employment lasted until May or June 1956. At this time, DeRoche and his family moved to Karl Marx Stadt (nca), GDR, and to the best of SUBJECT's knowledge he still resides there.

SUBJECT said that DeRoche attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet from September 1953 to August 1954. De Roche joined the FDJ in October 1953, and attended their meetings regularly. Also in October 1953, DeRoche joined the FDGB. SUBJECT has seen DeRoche's membership books to both of these organizations. According to SUBJECT, DeRoche will never try to return to United States military control for fear of the punitive action he would receive for defecting to the GDR. SUBJECT further advised that DeRoche is not satisfied with living conditions in the GDR, but is resigned to his fate, namely, that he must spend the rest of his life there.

1. Victor Grossman: SUBJECT first met Victor Grossman at

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the Stadt Bautzen Hotel, Bautzen, GDR, in July 1952. Grossman at that time was employed as a laborer at the Iowa factory which is GDR owned and operated. SUBJECT knows that Grossman attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet and was a very active member of the FDJ. Grossman became a member of the FDJ in October 1953, and was at one time the secretary of the group in Bautzen. Grossman was very active in the FDJ and gave lectures pertaining to the history and theory of Communism to other Allied defectors. SUBJECT has seen Grossman's FDJ membership book and knows that he received, from officials of the GDR, a silver medal which is awarded to persons who, after studying the theories of Communism, pass a written and oral examination on the subject. SUBJECT also knows that Grossman was a member of the FDGB.

SUBJECT believes that Grossman is definitely an advocator of Communism and also believes that he was an informer, in that he reported on the activities of other allied defectors to Soviet and GDR authorities.

SUBJECT knows nothing concerning the circumstances of Grossman's defection to the GDR, however, Grossman has told SUBJECT that he entered the Soviet zone of Germany by swimming across the Elbe River. Grossman did not indicate at what point he made the crossing. SUBJECT last saw Grossman in January 1955, at which time Grossman left Bautzen to attend a school of Journalism in Leipzig, GDR. SUBJECT is positive that Grossman is not desirous of returning to the control of the United States Government.

m. Arthur Shearer: SUBJECT first met Arthur Shearer at the Stadt Bautzen Hotel, Bautzen, GDR, in April 1953. Shearer resided there at that time, however, shortly after obtained a room elsewhere in Bautzen. One of the first jobs Shearer obtained was at a HO-State Owned Store. SUBJECT knows on two occasions that Shearer was imprisoned by officials of the GDR. He was imprisoned once for approximately one week for fighting with a policeman, and once for four months for attempted rape. Shearer is presently employed in Singwitz, GDR, at a State Owned repair factory for farm machinery. SUBJECT last saw Shearer on 1 May 1956.

SUBJECT knows that Shearer attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet during which time he joined the FDJ. SUBJECT has seen Shearer's FDJ membership card. However, SUBJECT states that Shearer was not to active in FDJ activities and did not attend their meetings regularly. SUBJECT also knows that Shearer held membership in the FDGB and has seen his membership card.

SUBJECT concluded by indicating that Shearer continually speaks

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<p>badly of life in the GDR and has many times expressed a desire to return to United States Military control if it were not for fear of receiving a lengthy prison term.</p> <p>n. William Smallwood: SUBJECT first met William Smallwood in May or June 1954, when William Clayton, another US defector, brought him to SUBJECT's residence. Smallwood told SUBJECT that he did not voluntarily enter the Soviet Zone of Germany but was apprehended by Soviet Soldiers while on a reconnaissance mission for his unit. SUBJECT could not give any further particulars. SUBJECT advised that Smallwood, in July or August 1954, attempted to escape to West Germany, however, was apprehended and put into prison. SUBJECT has not seen Smallwood since.</p> <p>SUBJECT and Smallwood attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet. SUBJECT knows that Smallwood was a member of the FDJ however, he has not seen his membership card. SUBJECT indicated that Smallwood was not too active in FDJ activities and did not regularly attend their meetings.</p> <p>o. Guy Kerrick: SUBJECT does not exactly remember, but believes that Kerrick was already in Bautzen, GDR, when he arrived there in April 1952. Kerrick was employed at a GDR owned and operated radio parts factory in Bautzen, and later at a State operated farm near Bautzen. SUBJECT knows that Kerrick attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet and was a member of the FDJ. SUBJECT has seen Kerrick's FDJ membership book. Although SUBJECT knows Kerrick was a member of the FDGB, SUBJECT has never seen his membership book.</p> <p>SUBJECT advised that Kerrick was imprisoned in the GDR on two different occasions, once for planning to escape to West Germany, and once for stealing curtains and sheets from the Allied defectors club. SUBJECT is not knowledgeable concerning the circumstances of Kerrick's defection. SUBJECT believes that Kerrick is not desirous of returning to United States military control at the present primarily because of his fear of receiving a lengthy prison term.</p>			
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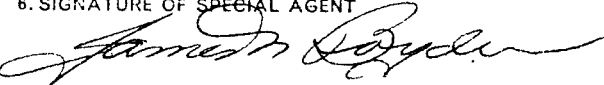
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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT MORAND, Philip E. Pvt, RA 6 717 848	2. DATE SUBMITTED 20 September 1956 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS On 10 September 1956, Private Philip E. MORAND, RA 6 717 848, after having been advised of his rights under Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, was interrogated concerning his knowledge of GDR (German Democratic Republic) officials with whom he came in contact while in the GDR. MORAND stated in substance: a. Heinz Schattel. Schattel is married and has one (1) son who is approximately eighteen (18) months old. He resides with his family in a small unidentified village near Bautzen (VS6070), GDR. When SUBJECT first arrived in Bautzen in April 1952, Schattel held an administrative position in the Kreisrat (County Administrative Hall) Bautzen and his duties were connected with propaganda. When the Haus fuer Internationale Solidaritaet (House for International Solidarity) opened in Bautzen on 1 May 1953, Schattel was appointed Klubleiter (Club Director) and held this position until August 1955, when he was sent to an unknown business administration school in East Berlin (UU 9220), Germany. Schattel returned from this school on approximately 10 August 1956 and resumed his duties as Klubleiter. Schattel is a member of the SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands-Socialist Unity Party of Germany) and is a convinced communist. Schattel is very influential and in SUBJECT's opinion, is highly trusted by his superiors. Schattel is well-liked by all of the foreigners in Bautzen because they believe him to be honest and because he is always willing to help them. Schattel does not speak English. b. Manfred Noack. Noack is married and has two (2) children and lives in Bautzen with his family. During World War II, Noack resided in Dresden (VS1156), GDR, from where he moved to Bautzen. He is a motion picture projectionist by profession and prior to coming to the clubhouse, he worked in the Central Theater in Bautzen. Noack came to the clubhouse in May 1952, as the club projectionist. At a later date, he was promoted to Kulturleiter (Cultural Director) and was responsible for all social and entertainment facilities in the clubhouse. When Schattel left in August 1955, Noack was appointed Klubleiter. Upon Schattel's return in August 1956, Noack was again made Kulturleiter of the clubhouse. While he was Klubleiter, Noack was very unpopular with the foreigners because he would not keep his promises and he would not attempt to handle any of the problems that the foreigners might have. He was considered to be incompetent and in SUBJECT's opinion, Schattel was returned to Bautzen to replace Noack because of the numerous complaints that the foreigners had made about Noack to higher authorities. Noack is a member of the SED. He does not speak English.	
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c. Wolfgang Noack. Noack is married and resides at an unknown address in Bautzen. He is a teacher by profession and prior to coming to the school for foreigners in Bautzen in August 1953, he taught French in the high school in Bautzen. When the school was established in August 1953, Noack taught mathematics, mechanical drawing, and physics and also taught German to the Moroccan students. Noack later became the political science instructor in the school. When Heinrich Fuchs left the school in approximately January 1956, Noack became the School Director and occupies this position at the present time. Noack is a member of the SED and wears the highest decoration awarded by the SED which indicates that he passed the most difficult examination that the SED conducts. He is a firm believer in communism, but is not out-spoken in his beliefs. Noack is well-liked by all of the foreigners because he is very friendly to everyone and because he is not very strict with them. Noack speaks very good French and fair English.

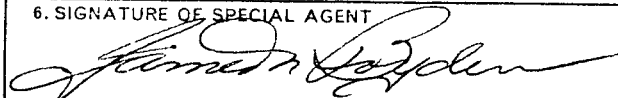
d. Heinz Schmidt. Schmidt is married and has two (2) daughters, sixteen (16) and twelve (12) years of age respectively. He resides in Kirschau (VS5960), GDR, with his family. Schmidt is a member of the SED. He suffers from severe migraine headaches and continually takes medicine to relieve them. He is a teacher by profession and prior to coming to the school, he taught school in Kirschau. Schmidt came to the school in August 1953 and is still there at the present time. He has always taught German at the school and is an instructor of fair ability. Schmidt is of weak character and he is easily influenced by others. He can never maintain discipline in his classroom and his students usually do as they please, however, he is well-liked by all of them. Schmidt speaks good English.

e. Heinrich Mutenklopf. Mutenklopf is married and has four (4) children. Mutenklopf came to the school in August 1953 from an unknown position in the GDR Ministry of Culture in Berlin. Mutenklopf left the school in April or May 1954 and returned to his position in the Ministry of Culture. In SUBJECT's opinion, Mutenklopf was transferred from the school because of personality differences that he had with the other teachers in the school. Mutenklopf is a member of the SED and is a fanatical communist. He taught political science in the school and often became enraged with the students when they tried to argue with him against communism. He was very unpopular with the students because of his extreme beliefs. Mutenklopf was in a Nazi concentration camp during World War II because of his communist beliefs. SUBJECT has not seen Mutenklopf since his transfer in 1954. Mutenklopf spoke very poor English.

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4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

f. Heinrich Fuchs. Fuchs is married and has a son approximately five (5) years of age. He lives in Bautzen with his family although at the present time he is in Dresden. Fuchs came to the school in approximately November 1953 as School Director and remained in this position until approximately January 1956. At this time, he was sent to an unknown political school in Dresden where he is believed to be at the present time. Fuchs is a member of the SED and prior to coming to the school, he was SED Party Secretary for the Loma Factory in Bautzen. Fuchs is an epileptic and periodically suffers from epileptic fits. During World War II, Fuchs had served in the German Navy and had been a member of the NSDAP (National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei-National Socialist Workers' Party of Germany). However, after the war, he became a member of the SED. Fuchs was disliked by the foreigners because of his very arrogant attitude and because he would never admit a mistake or that he was wrong. Fuchs speaks very poor English.

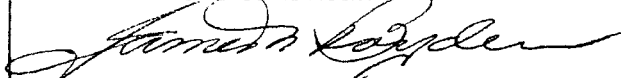
g. (Fnu) Weber. Nothing is known about Weber's personal background. He is presently the MfS (Ministerium fuer Staatssicherheit-Ministry for State Security) agent in Bautzen who is directly responsible for the foreigners. Weber has recruited several informants among the foreigners and uses them to spy on the others. He often visits the clubhouse and talks with the foreigners. Whenever a foreigner gets into trouble in Bautzen or attempts to escape, Weber usually handles his case. Weber is respected by all of the officials and teachers in the clubhouse and some are apparently afraid of him for unknown reasons. Weber is described as follows:

Nationality:	German
Sex:	Male
Age:	23-25 years
Height:	6' to 6'2"
Weight:	165 to 175 lbs
Build:	Slender
Hair:	Brown and combed straight back
Face:	He has very small features and has a very young appearance.
Language:	Speaks fair English and is always soft-spoken.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT



DA FORM 341
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 41 JUL 47 WHICH MAY BE USED

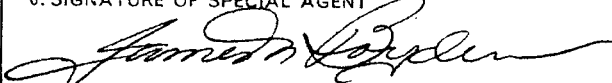
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(43)

AGL (1) 12-52-200M-30093

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~AGENT REPORT~~

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT MORAND, Philip E. Pvt, RA 6 717 848	2. DATE SUBMITTED 20 September 1956 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS On 29 August and 30 August 1956, Private Philip E. MORAND, RA 6 717 848, after having been advised of his rights under Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, was interrogated regarding the circumstances surrounding his return to US control in Berlin (UU9220), Germany. MORAND stated in substance: SUBJECT had thought about escaping from Bautzen (VS6070), GDR (German Democratic Republic) as early as 1953, but had never made any attempts to do this. SUBJECT was afraid to try to escape because of the punishment that he would receive from GDR authorities if his attempt was unsuccessful and because he did not want to leave his wife alone in the GDR. SUBJECT was also afraid of the punishment that he would receive from US authorities if his escape attempt was successful. SUBJECT explains that it is very difficult for a foreigner to escape from Bautzen because of the fact that every foreigner in Bautzen has a statement stamped on page 16 of his GDR identification document that states in effect that he is restricted to Landkreis (County) Bautzen (EXHIBIT <u> </u>). During the approximately four (4) years that SUBJECT was in Bautzen, many of the foreigners successfully escaped. However, few escape attempts were successful after the identification documents with the restriction were issued to the foreigners in 1954. If a foreigner was caught trying to escape, he was usually placed in prison; however, there have been cases where the individual has received no punishment other than a reprimand. SUBJECT believes that the easiest way for a person to escape from Bautzen would be for him to have a false identification document which did not have the restriction and which did not indicate that the person was a foreigner residing in the GDR. <u>GER.</u> In approximately March 1956, SUBJECT's sister-in-law, Ida Kriege nee Mahns, planned to flee the GDR and seek political asylum in West Berlin. She told SUBJECT and his wife of her plans and they decided to accompany her. However, SUBJECT postponed his escape because he was afraid of what would happen to his wife and Kriege if they were caught escaping with SUBJECT. Kriege left Bautzen alone and successfully reached West Berlin where she was recognized as a political refugee. Kriege mailed a letter to SUBJECT's wife in which SUBJECT's wife was asked to come to West Berlin and contact US authorities. SUBJECT directed his wife to come to Berlin and to meet the US authorities and she left Bautzen on a Friday evening by train and returned the next evening. His wife was able to travel without difficulty because she had a GDR travel pass. Upon her return, SUBJECT's wife stated that she had contacted US authorities in Berlin and that they told her that	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT 

DA FORM 341
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

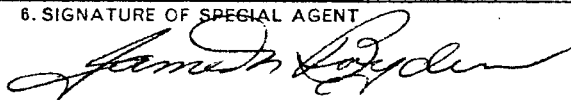
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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AGL (T) 12-52-200M-30093

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT		2. DATE SUBMITTED
MORAND, Philip E. Pvt, RA 6 717 848		20 September 1956
		3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER
		D-306283
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS		
<p>they could not make her any promises regarding SUBJECT. SUBJECT then planned to try and return in early May 1956. However, he again postponed his attempt because of his fear of being caught. SUBJECT again made plans to return to US control in July 1956, but again failed to carry them out because his wife was afraid.</p> <p>On 13 August 1956, SUBJECT began a six (6) day vacation from his employment in the Iowa factory in Bautzen. Since he did not have to be at work and no one would miss his presence in Bautzen until he failed to appear at work on 20 August 1956, SUBJECT planned to escape during this week. Dieter Blaesche, born [REDACTED], a step-nephew of SUBJECT's wife, volunteered to help SUBJECT in his attempt since SUBJECT did not know the route to Berlin. SUBJECT decided that his wife should remain in Bautzen until he reached West Berlin because he did not want anything to happen to her if he was caught by the police. At approximately 0520 hours, 16 August 1956, SUBJECT and Blaesche left Bautzen by bus and traveled to Kamnitz (XR1090), GDR, where they arrived at approximately 0615 hours. Blaesche then bought train tickets and at 0620 hours, the two (2) men traveled to Cottbus (VT5334), GDR. From Cottbus, they went by train to Koenigswusterhausen (VTO695), GDR, where they arrived at approximately 1130 hours, 16 August 1956. Neither of the two (2) men had been checked by the police on the way since they only traveled on local trains which are not normally checked. However, SUBJECT had learned from his wife that all trains traveling between Koenigswusterhausen and Berlin are checked several times by the police and SUBJECT and Blaesche tried to find out how to travel to Berlin and avoid the police check points. However, they learned that the police check all forms of transportation that enter Berlin and even check those persons that are walking. Therefore, SUBJECT decided to continue by train.</p> <p>At approximately 1230 hours, SUBJECT and Blaesche took a train to Berlin. At the third stop on the trip, SUBJECT was checked by a policeman. However, this person only looked at his identification document, which contained the restriction, and handed it back to SUBJECT without asking any questions. This was the only time that SUBJECT was checked on the trip and he and Blaesche reached Berlin at approximately 1300 hours, 16 August 1956. SUBJECT and Blaesche then traveled by S-Bahn train, the interurban train that travels throughout East and West Berlin, to West Berlin where they got off at an unknown station. After Blaesche converted all of SUBJECT's money to West German currency, he and SUBJECT ate a meal and then traveled by street-car to the same US installation that SUBJECT's wife had visited during her trip to West</p>		
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT		6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT
JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP		

DA FORM 341
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(45)

AGL (1) 12-52-200M-30093

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 330-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

2. DATE SUBMITTED

20 September 1956

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER

D-306283

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

Berlin in March 1956. Upon arrival at this installation at approximately 1530 hours, 16 August 1956, SUBJECT surrendered himself to US authorities and Blaesche returned to Bautzen.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

James N. Boyden

DA FORM 341
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341 JUL 47 WHICH IS OBSOLETE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(46)

AGL (1) 12-52-200M-30093

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

2. DATE SUBMITTED

20 September 1956

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER

D-306283

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

(LOCAL AGENCY) On 11 September 1956, examination of the records maintained by Region VIII, 66th CIC Group, APO 742, revealed that Pvt Philip E. MORAND, RA 6 717 848, is identified as a US Army enlisted man who defected to the Soviets and has been residing in Bautzen (VS6070), German Democratic Republic.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

James N. Boyden

DA FORM 341
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(47)

AGL (1) 12-52-200M-30093

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

2. DATE SUBMITTED

20 September 1956

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER

D-306283

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

(LOCAL AGENCY) On 11 September 1956, examination of the records maintained by Region VIII, 66th CIC Group, APO 742, revealed the following information which may or may not be identical with personalities mentioned in this report:

GER, USA

a. Arthur Boyd (D-384773), Francis Bunting (D-331319), William D. Clayton (D-356993), Arthur J. DeRoche (D-361485), Victor Grossmann (D-361484), Bobby F. Holland (D-398888), Raymond H. Hutto (D-377033), Guy A. Kerrick (D-293470), Clifford L. Murphy (D-351065), James W. Pulley Jr. (D-567454), Charles J. Scott (D-351578), Arthur T. Shearer (D-336096), William Smallwood (D-378535), George Smith (D-358688), and George Stabley (D-358689) are identified as United States citizens who defected and are residing in the GDR (German Democratic Republic).

GER

b. George (Lnu) is identified as a Soviet official who formerly talked with all US personnel who defected to the GDR and he has been mentioned previously in reports from this Region.

c. Heinz Schattel is identified as the Club Director of the Allied Foreigners' Clubhouse in Bautzen (VS6070), GDR.

d. Piet Jansen is identified as a Dutch national residing in Bautzen who is secretary and president of the foreigners' chapter of the Freie Deutsche Jugend (Free German Youth) in Bautzen.

e. Friedel Lehmann is identified as the secretary to the Club Director of the Allied Foreigners' clubhouse in Bautzen. GER

f. Manfred Noack is identified as the former Culture Leader of the clubhouse and the present Club Director.

g. Heinz Schmidt, Wolfgang Noack and Heinrich Mutenkopp aka Henry Mutenklock are identified as teachers at the Allied foreigners' school in Bautzen. GER

h. Heinrich Fuchs is identified as the School Director of the Allied foreigners' school in Bautzen.

i. (Fnu) Weber was reported by Peter M Diaz to be an MfS (Ministerium fuer Staatssicherheit - Ministry for State Security) agent in Bautzen who is responsible for the foreigners, reference: D-565408.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

James N. Boyden

DA FORM 341
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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AGL (1) 12-52-200M-30093

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 330-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

2. DATE SUBMITTED

20 September 1956

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER

D-306283

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

~~j.~~ Manfred Copech, who may be identical to Manfred Koppasch, was reported by Gayther L. Turner to be a foreman in the Iowa Factory in Bautzen, reference: D-398887.
~~GER.~~

~~k.~~ Joseph Ward (D-338865), Robert Dorey (D-312178), Aubrey Miles (VIII-19803), Norman Lowell (VIII-20132), Carl T. Blake (D-330079), Eugene Walters (VIII-17177), John Shedosky (VIII-16037), Tony Sanchez aka Tony Diaz aka Jose Diaz Rios (D-347797), Carlos P. Johnson (D-356503), Robert D. Blevens (D-336607), Tommy Woods (D-33510), and Peter M. Diaz aka Joe Alvarez (D-565408), are identified as United States citizens who defected to the GDR who have since returned to US control.
~~GER.~~ ~~has~~

~~l.~~ John Scanlan, John Thomas, Hugh Sharp, James Green, Adelani aka Adelany Motorogba, John Gordon, and Douglas Sharpe are identified as British citizens who defected to the GDR.
~~G.B. GER.~~

~~m.~~ William Peterson (D-363703) and Charles Lucas (D-313427) are identified as US Army enlisted men who defected to the GDR and who committed suicide in Bautzen.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

JAMES N. BOYDEN, 66TH CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

James N. Boyden

DA FORM 341
1 APR 52

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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AGL (1) 12-52-200M-30093



EXHIBIT I, AR, Region VIII,

FILE: D-306283

SUBJECT: MORAND, Philip E.

Pvt., RA 6 717 840

DATE: 20 September 1956

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CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OR PHYSICAL

US ARMY HOSPITAL, BERLIN, APO 742, US ARMY

(Place)

6 September 1956

(Date)

1. I certify that MORAND Philip E
(Last name) (First name) (Middle initial)

RA 6 717 848 Pvt Hqs & Hqs Co 7781 AU Berlin
(Service number) (Grade) (Organization) (Station)

who was *(XXXXXXXXXXXX) *(admitted to US Army Hospital, Berlin
(Hospital)

at 2100 on 17 Aug 1956 was examined by me at 2030 on 17 Aug 19 56
(Hour) (Date) (Hour) (Date)

The nature and extent of the *(XXXXXX) *(disease) *(XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX)
was as follows (SR 40-1025-1, class XXIII): Observation Medical

2. When first examined, the individual, in my opinion:

Was *(not) under the influence of intoxicants **

Was *(not) under the influence of drugs

Was *(not) mentally sound 1 2

3. **a. XX
XX

**b. XX
XX

4. Remarks: ** Odor of Alcohol on breath (Slightly)

5. a. Blood for alcohol test was taken; test showed _____ mgm alcohol
per CC. of blood.
b. Blood for alcohol test was not taken (State reason) _____

Not indicated

Howard G. Worthen
(Signature)

HOWARD G. WORTHEN
(Typed signature)

Captain, MC
(Grade and branch)

*Delete inapplicable words.

**omit entirely in death case.

1 Give basis for opinion under "Remarks."

2 Attached psychiatric evaluation, if available.

AEB Form 127

(17 Mar 56)

EXHIBIT II, AR, Region VIII,

FILE: D-306283

SUBJECT: MORAND, Philip E.

Pvt., RA 6 717 848

DATE: 20 September 1956

STATEMENT

Date 31 August 1956

I, Philip E. Morand, ASN 6217848, Pvt., having been advised of my rights under Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, by S/A James N. Boyden whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Counter Intelligence Corps, made the following statement voluntarily, without threats, promises of immunity or reward, or unlawful influence or inducement. I know that I do not have to make any statement regarding any offense of which I am accused or suspected, and that any statement made by me may be used as evidence against me in a trial by Court-martial. I know, also that I need not make any statement which would incriminate me, or tend to incriminate me or tend to degrade me.

On approximately 3 November 1948, I left my organization, Hqs and Sv Troop, 4th Constabulary Regt, Camp McCauley, Austria with an overnight pass and went to Linz, Austria. However, I did not return to my unit when my pass was up, but remained in Linz, Austria until 10 November 1948. On the morning of 10 November 1948, while in a bar in Linz, I decided on the impulse of the moment to go to the Soviet Sector of Austria. I stopped in the middle of a bridge that leads to the Soviet Sector of Austria, and instead of returning to the American Sector of Austria, I crossed the bridge into the Soviet Sector where I was taken into custody by two (2) armed Soviet guards. A few minutes later, two (2) US Army Military Policemen crossed the bridge and I asked them for permission to go back with them. However, after talking with an English speaking Soviet soldier who told me that I didn't have to return and that I could stay in the Soviet Sector and work and receive very good treatment, I, in a confused state of mind, accepted his offer. This person then told the Military Policeman to leave and return in two (2) hours to find out whether I would be released. From here, I was taken to Baden, Austria where a Soviet general had me write a statement that I had voluntarily entered the Soviet Sector of Austria. I was then placed in a guardhouse for ten (10) days and was then transferred to the prison in the Kommandantura where I remained in solitary confinement for seventeen (17) months.

In approximately the latter part of April 1950, I was transferred under guard to Budapest, Hungary, where I was placed in a prison in the Soviet Kommandantura for approximately eighteen (18) months. After this eighteen (18) months, I was given a job as a laborer in an electrical parts factory in Budapest; however, I had to sleep in the Kommandantura at night. While in Budapest, I made two (2) unsuccessful attempts to physically contact a representative of the American Consulate named Mr. Marshall. On a third occasion, I personally went to the American Consulate and requested that I be returned to US authorities. I asked for asylum in the Consulate on two (2) different occasions, but this was not permitted and the Consulate found me a room in a hotel in Budapest. While waiting for an exit visa that the Consulate was trying to get from the

-1-

EXHIBIT III, AR, Region VIII,

FILE: D-306283

SUBJECT: MORAND, Philip E.

Pvt., RA 6 717 848

DATE: 20 September 1956

Hungarian government for me, I was taken into custody by the Hungarian police and turned over to the Soviet authorities who returned me to prison. I remained in the prison in Budapest for approximately three (3) months and was then transferred back to the prison in Baden, Austria where I remained for six (6) weeks.

From Baden, I was transferred to a Soviet installation which I believe is located in Potsdam, GDR (German Democratic Republic). This was February 1952. While at this installation, I was requested to write and sign a statement in which I requested political asylum in the German Democratic Republic. I never received an answer as to whether I had been granted political asylum in the GDR. In April 1952, I was taken to Bautzen, GDR, where I was given an identification document that restricted me to Kreis Bautzen. From May 1952 until September 1953, I worked in AMAG, a factory that manufactures machines for making paper. From September 1953 until 31 August 1954, I attended the Sonderschule der Internationalen Solidaritaet (Special School for International Solidarity). While at this school, I received instruction in German, mathematics, mechanical drawing, history, geography, and political science. This school was operated by the Government of the GDR and while in attendance at this school, I was paid two hundred and eighty (280) DME per month.

Soon after the school started, I and all the other foreigners attending the school were requested to become members of the FDJ (Freie Deutsche Jugend - Free German Youth), a youth organization. I paid an initiation fee of one (1) DME and received an FDJ membership book. I was required to pay thirty (30) pfennings per month as dues, but I only paid this on one occasion. I was elected as Sports Leader of the FDJ but I was relieved of these duties after three (3) weeks because I did not take interest in the organization, I did not attend FDJ meetings, and I missed classes in the school. After this, I never attended any more FDJ meetings and never paid any dues.

After graduation from the school, I received employment at the Lowa factory, a people's-owned factory of the GDR in Bautzen, as a metal planer. For this work, I received approximately two (2) DME per hour. While at the Lowa, I was a member of the FDGB (Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund - Free German Trade Union). I tried to avoid paying dues to the FDGB but was told if I did not pay my dues, I would lose my job at the Lowa. However, I still did not pay my dues, and when I left Bautzen, I owed seventy-five (75) DME in dues to the FDGB.

In July 1952, I was married in Bautzen and shortly afterwards, I was given some furniture by the GDR government. Soon after this, at the request of a GDR official, I wrote a letter to the people of the GDR in which I thanked them for the furniture and apartment and in which I wrote that I and my wife were very happy. I received fifty (50) DME for this letter. I later learned that this article had appeared in a newspaper published in Dresden, GDR; however, this article contained additional

statements which I had not written in my original letter. I had not been told that this letter would be published in a newspaper.

On 16 August 1956, I decided to escape from Bautzen, GDR. I traveled by bus and train to Berlin and by-passed several police control points on the way. After arrival in West Berlin on 16 August 1956, I surrendered myself to US Authorities.

I have read the foregoing statement consisting of three (3) pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WITNESSES:

[Signature]
James M. Hanna 31 Aug 56

Philip F. Morand
Date: 31 August 1956

-3- *Phu*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STATEMENT OF PERSONAL HISTORY

Budget Bureau No. 22-R057.1
Approval expires 30 June 1956.

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the certification at the end of this questionnaire before entering the required data. Print or type all answers. All questions and statements must be completed. If the answer is "None," so state. Do not misstate or omit material fact since the statements made herein are subject to verification. If more space is needed, use the Remarks section, item 20, and attach additional sheets if necessary. The information entered hereon is for official use only and will be maintained in confidence.

1. (Print) FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME—MAIDEN NAME (If any)—LAST NAME <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MR. Philip Edward Morand <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS		2. STATUS CIVILIAN <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY ON ACTIVE DUTY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
3. ALIAS(ES), NICKNAME(S), OR CHANGES IN NAME (Other than by marriage) none		4. PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS 6227 Belmont Ave, Dallas, Texas				
5. DATE OF BIRTH (Day, month, year) 28 February 1914		PLACE CERTIFICATE RECORDED Albany, N.Y.				
RACE Cau	HEIGHT 5'6"	WEIGHT 160lbs	COLOR OF EYES Blue	COLOR OF HAIR Brown	SCARS, PHYSICAL DEFECTS, DISTINGUISHING MARKS Scar on Left temple, appendectomy	
6. DO YOU HAVE A HISTORY OF MENTAL OR NERVOUS DISORDERS? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ADDICTED TO THE USE OF HABIT FORMING DRUGS SUCH AS NARCOTICS OR BARBITURATES? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A CHRONIC USER TO EXCESS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO IF THE ANSWER TO ANY OF THE ABOVE IS "YES," EXPLAIN IN ITEM 20.						
7. U. S. CITIZEN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NATIVE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	IF NATURALIZED, CERTIFICATE NO. n/a	IF DERIVED, PARENTS' CERTIFICATE NO(S). n/a	DATE, PLACE, AND COURT n/a		
ALIEN <input type="checkbox"/>	REGISTRATION NO. n/a	NATIVE COUNTRY n/a	DATE AND PORT OF ENTRY n/a	DO YOU INTEND TO BECOME A U. S. CITIZEN? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		
8. MILITARY SERVICE						
ARE YOU PRESENTLY ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE U. S. ARMED FORCES DRAWING FULL PAY? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF "YES," COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:						
GRADE AND SERVICE NO. Pvt-2 RA6717848		SERVICE AND COMPONENT Army-Armor		ORGANIZATION AND STATION Hq & Hq Co, 7781 AU, APO 742		DATE CURRENT ACTIVE SERVICE STARTED May 1948
ARE YOU PRESENTLY A MEMBER OF A U. S. RESERVE OR NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATION? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO IF "YES," COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:						
GRADE AND SERVICE NO. none		SERVICE AND COMPONENT none		ORGANIZATION AND STATION OR UNIT AND LOCATION none		
HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY SERVED TOURS OF EXTENDED ACTIVE DUTY, DRAWING FULL PAY, FROM WHICH YOU WERE DISCHARGED OR SEPARATED TO CIVILIAN STATUS? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF "YES," COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:						
COUNTRY	SERVICE	COMPONENT	FROM (Date)	TO (Date)	TYPE DISCHARGES OR SEPARATIONS—GRADE AND SERVICE NO.	
USA	US Army	Infantry	Jan-34	Feb-36	Hon Disch- Pfc- 6-717-848	
USA	US Army	Ordnance	1944	1946	Hon Disch- T/4- 6 717 848	
9. EDUCATION (Account for all civilian schools and military academies. Do not include service schools)						
MONTH AND YEAR		NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL			GRADUATE	DEGREE
FROM—					YES	NO
1921 1926		Public School, Bronx, New York, New York			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1926 1928		Public School, Port Chester, New York			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
a few weeks in 1928		Elementary School, Harrison, New York			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1928 1930		Milton Jr High, Rye, New York			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1930 1933		Harrison High, Harrison, New York			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10. FAMILY (List in order given, parents, spouse, guardians, stepparents, foster parents, parents-in-law, former spouse(s) (if divorced give date and place), children, brothers and sisters, even though deceased. Include any others you resided with or with whom a close relationship existed or exists. If the person is not a U. S. citizen by birth, give date and port of entry, alien registration number, naturalization certificate number and place of issuance.)						
RELATION AND NAME		DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH		PRESENT ADDRESS, IF LIVING		U. S. CITIZEN
FATHER Philip Morand		unknown date in 1887 in New York, New York		Died in August 1947 in New York, N.Y.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MOTHER (Maiden name) Hannah Anderson		unknown date in Sweden		Died in 1918 in New York, N.Y.		unknown
SPOUSE (Maiden name) Ilse Mahns		25 January 1922 in Danzig, Poland		Berlin, Germany		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OTHER (Specify former spouse) Alice Graves		6 September 1920 in Dallas, Texas		6227 Belmont Ave, Dallas		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(daughter) Sandra Morand				6227 Belmont Ave, Dallas		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(daughter) Phylliss Morand				6227 Belmont Ave, Dallas		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(step-daughter) Vera Mahns				Berlin, Germany		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

EXHIBIT IV, AR Region VIII

FILE: D-306283

SUBJECT: MORAND, Philip E
Pvt., RA 6 717 848

DATE: 20 September 1956

CONDITIONS ARE OF RECORD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOIA(b) (6)

11. ARE YOU LIVING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (List grandparents, first cousins, aunts, uncles, and other persons with whom a close relationship existed or exists)

AGE OCCUPATION ADDRESS CITIZENSHIP

PREVIOUS EDITIONS ARE OBSOLETE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

15. LIST ALL RESIDENCES FROM 1 JANUARY 1927				
MONTH AND YEAR		STREET AND NUMBER	CITY	STATE OR COUNTRY
FROM—	TO—			
1914	1926	Kingsbridge Rd. Barley Ave. Heath Ave	New York	New York
1926	1928	306 Glen Ave	Port Chester	New York
1928	1934	unknown	Rye	New York
1934	1936	Company "H", 31st Infantry Regt	Manilla	Philippine Is
1936	1936	Rye Country Club	Rye	New York
1936	1937	St Louis St and Moser Ave	Dallas	Texas
1937	1941	6227 Belmont Ave	Dallas	Texas
1941	1944	Hoyt Avenue	Chattanooga	Tennessee
1944	1944	Basic training	Camp Fannin	Texas
1944	1945	3226 Ordnance Depot Company	Camp Maxey	Texas
1945	1946	3226 Ordnance Depot Company	Naha	Okinawa
1946	1948	6227 Belmont Ave	Dallas	Texas
1948	1948	Basic training (cont'd #20)	Ft Jackson	South Carolina

16. PAST AND/OR PRESENT MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS				
NAME AND ADDRESS		TYPE (Social, fraternal, professional, etc.)	OFFICE HELD	MEMBERSHIP FROM— TO—
Variety Club of America				
Dallas, Texas		professional	none	1939 1948
Boy Scouts, Port Chester		boys' organization	none	1926 1928
Motion Pictures Operators' Union, Dallas, Texas		labor union	none	1937 1939
Musketeers, Dallas, Tex		fraternal	none	1937 1939

17. (cont'd par #20)

YES	NO	
X		ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U. S. A., OR ANY COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS ANYWHERE?
	X	ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF A FASCIST ORGANIZATION?
	X	ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF ANY ORGANIZATION, ASSOCIATION, MOVEMENT, GROUP OR COMBINATION OF PERSONS WHICH ADVOCATES THE OVERTHROW OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT, OR WHICH HAS ADOPTED THE POLICY OF ADVOCATING OR APPROVING THE COMMISSION OF ACTS OF FORCE OR VIOLENCE TO DENY OTHER PERSONS THEIR RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, OR WHICH SEEKS TO ALTER THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY UNCONSTITUTIONAL MEANS?
	X	ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN AFFILIATED OR ASSOCIATED WITH ANY ORGANIZATION OF THE TYPE DESCRIBED ABOVE AS AN AGENT, OFFICIAL, OR EMPLOYEE?
X		ARE YOU NOW ASSOCIATING WITH, OR HAVE YOU ASSOCIATED WITH ANY INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING RELATIVES, WHO YOU KNOW, OR HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE, ARE OR HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF ANY OF THE ORGANIZATIONS IDENTIFIED ABOVE?
X		HAVE YOU EVER ENGAGED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES OF ANY ORGANIZATION OF THE TYPE DESCRIBED ABOVE: CONTRIBUTION(S) TO, ATTENDANCE AT OR PARTICIPATION IN ANY ORGANIZATIONAL, SOCIAL, OR OTHER ACTIVITIES OF SAID ORGANIZATIONS OR OF ANY PROJECTS SPONSORED BY THEM; THE SALE, GIFT, OR DISTRIBUTION OF ANY WRITTEN, PRINTED, OR OTHER MATTER, PREPARED, REPRODUCED, OR PUBLISHED, BY THEM OR ANY OF THEIR AGENTS OR INSTRUMENTALITIES?

IF "YES," DESCRIBE THE CIRCUMSTANCES. ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEETS FOR A FULL DETAILED STATEMENT. IF ASSOCIATED WITH ANY OF THE ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS, SPECIFY NATURE AND EXTENT OF ASSOCIATION WITH EACH, INCLUDING OFFICE OR POSITION HELD, ALSO INCLUDE DATES, PLACES, AND CREDENTIALS NOW OR FORMERLY HELD. IF ASSOCIATIONS HAVE BEEN WITH INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE ORGANIZATIONS, THEN LIST THE INDIVIDUALS AND THE ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH THEY WERE OR ARE AFFILIATED.

Reference par 16. I was a member of the Freie Deutsche Jugend, a Communist organization in which I served as Sports Director for a short period of time. I held a membership book, but never paid any dues or attended any meetings. I attended social affairs of this organization in Bautzen.

18. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN DETAINED, HELD, ARRESTED, INDICTED OR SUMMONED INTO COURT AS A DEFENDANT IN A CRIMINAL PROCEEDING, OR CONVICTED, FINED, OR IMPRISONED OR PLACED ON PROBATION, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ORDERED TO DEPOSIT BAIL OR COLLATERAL FOR THE VIOLATION OF ANY LAW, POLICE REGULATION OR ORDINANCE (excluding minor traffic violations for which a fine or forfeiture of \$25, or less was imposed)? INCLUDE ALL COURT MARTIALS WHILE IN MILITARY SERVICE. ☐ YES ☒ NO
IF "YES," LIST THE DATE, THE NATURE OF THE OFFENSE OR VIOLATION, THE NAME AND LOCATION OF THE COURT OR PLACE OF HEARING, AND THE PENALTY IMPOSED OR OTHER DISPOSITION OF EACH CASE.

19. ARE THERE ANY INCIDENTS IN YOUR LIFE NOT MENTIONED HEREIN WHICH MAY REFLECT UPON YOUR LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES OR UPON YOUR SUITABILITY TO PERFORM THE DUTIES WHICH YOU MAY BE CALLED UPON TO TAKE OR WHICH MIGHT REQUIRE FURTHER EXPLANATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO IF "YES," GIVE DETAILS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

19. ARE THERE ANY INCIDENTS IN YOUR LIFE NOT MENTIONED HEREIN WHICH MAY REFLECT UPON YOUR LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES OR UPON YOUR SUITABILITY TO PERFORM THE DUTIES WHICH YOU MAY BE CALLED UPON TO TAKE OR WHICH MIGHT REQUIRE FURTHER EXPLANATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO IF "YES," GIVE DETAILS

20. REMARKS

(para 13, cont'd)
1948 to present
1950 to 1952

US Army
Unknown electrical appliances factory
in Budapest, Hungary (Govt operated) transfer
1952 to 1953 AMAG paper machine factory, left to
Bautzen, GDR (Govt operated) go to school
1954 to 1956 Iowa Waggonbau, Bautzen (Govt operated) left to
rtn to US

(para 15, cont'd)

Jul 48 to Nov 48 Hqs & Svc. Co, 4th Constab Regt, Linz, Austria
Nov 48 to Apr 52 various Soviet prisons and installations in Baden,
Austria; Budapest, Hungary; and Potsdam, GDR
Apr 52 to May 52 Hotel Stadt Bautzen Bautzen, GDR
May 52 to Jul 52 Windeschestrasse 4, Bautzen, GDR
Jul 52 to Jul 53 Wilthenerstrasse Bautzen, GDR
Jul 53 to Aug 56 Fabrikstrasse 2, Bautzen, GDR

(para 16, cont'd)

YMCA, Dallas, Texas Social no office held 1939 to 1948
Freie Deutsche Jugend Political Sports Director 1953 to 1956
Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, Bautzen, GDR labor union no office held 1954 to 1956

I CERTIFY THAT THE ENTRIES MADE BY ME ABOVE ARE TRUE, COMPLETE, AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND ARE MADE IN GOOD FAITH. I UNDERSTAND THAT A KNOWING AND WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENT ON THIS FORM CAN BE PUNISHED BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH. (See U. S. Code, title 18, section 1001)

DATE

Aug. 20, 1956

SIGNATURE OF PERSON COMPLETING FORM

Philip Edward Murand

TYPED NAME AND ADDRESS OF WITNESS

APO 742

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

James N Boyden, Reg VIII, 66th CIC

21.

THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY AUTHORITY REQUESTING INVESTIGATION

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DUTY ASSIGNMENT AND DEGREE OF CLASSIFIED MATTER (top secret, secret, etc.) TO WHICH APPLICANT WILL REQUIRE ACCESS

RECORD OF PRIOR CLEARANCES

DATE OF CLEARANCE	TYPE OF CLEARANCE	AGENCY THAT COMPLETED INVESTIGATION

REMARKS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AOL (1) 9-85-150M-46679

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

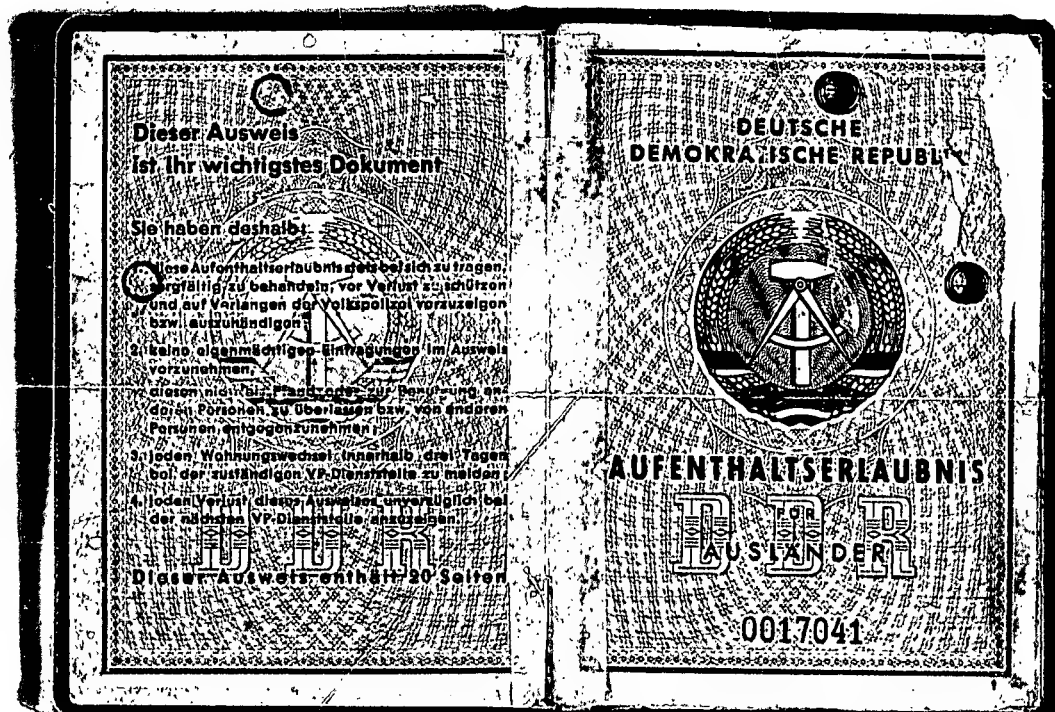


EXHIBIT K, AR, Region VIII,

FILE: D-306283

SUBJECT: MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt., RA 6 717 848

DATE: 20 September 1956

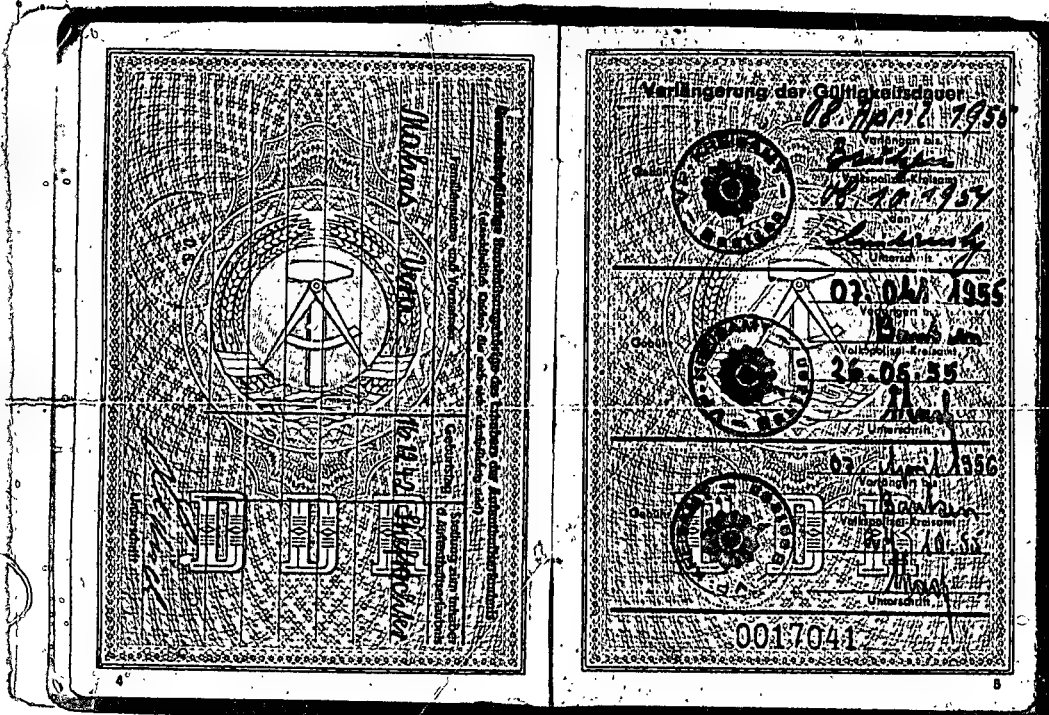
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	<p>Geburtsname: <u>Montford</u></p> <p>Vorname: <u>Philip</u></p> <p>Geburtsdatum: <u>11. Februar 1914</u></p> <p>Geburtsort: <u>New York</u></p> <p>Geburtskreis: <u></u></p> <p>Staatsangehörigkeit: <u>USA</u></p> <p>Nationalität: <u>Amerikaner</u></p> <p>Erster Name: <u>Drehen</u></p> <p>Familienname: <u>Montford</u></p> <p>Nummer des Helmpasses: <u></u></p> <p>Gültig bis: <u>1954</u></p> <p>Diese Aufenthaltserlaubnis wurde in <u>SAUTER</u> am <u>18.03.1954</u> ausgestellt</p> <p>Unterschrift: <u></u></p> <p>0017041</p>
<p>Auflagen und Beschränkungen: <u>keine</u></p> <p>Unterschrift des Inhabers: <u>Philip Montford</u></p> <p>Größe: <u>1,70 m</u> Augen: <u>blau</u></p> <p>Sex: <u>keine</u></p> <p>Kennzeichen: <u>10 10 R</u></p> <p>Gültig bis: <u>16. September 1954</u></p>	

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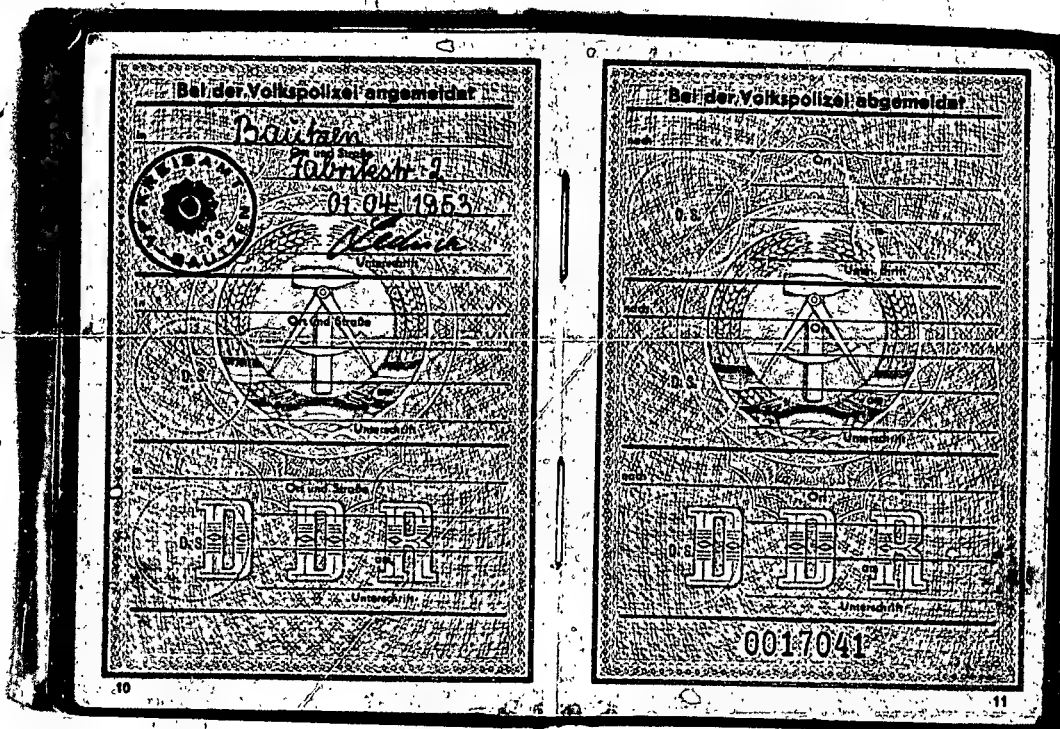
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Verlängerung der Gültigkeitsdauer
06.04.1956
Gebühr
Verlängerung bis
14.05.56
Unterschrift
Verlängerung bis
14.05.56
Unterschrift
Gebühr
Verlängerung bis
14.05.56
Unterschrift

Verlängerung der Gültigkeitsdauer
Verlängerung bis
Gebühr
Verlängerung bis
Unterschrift
Verlängerung bis
Unterschrift
Gebühr
Verlängerung bis
Unterschrift
0017041

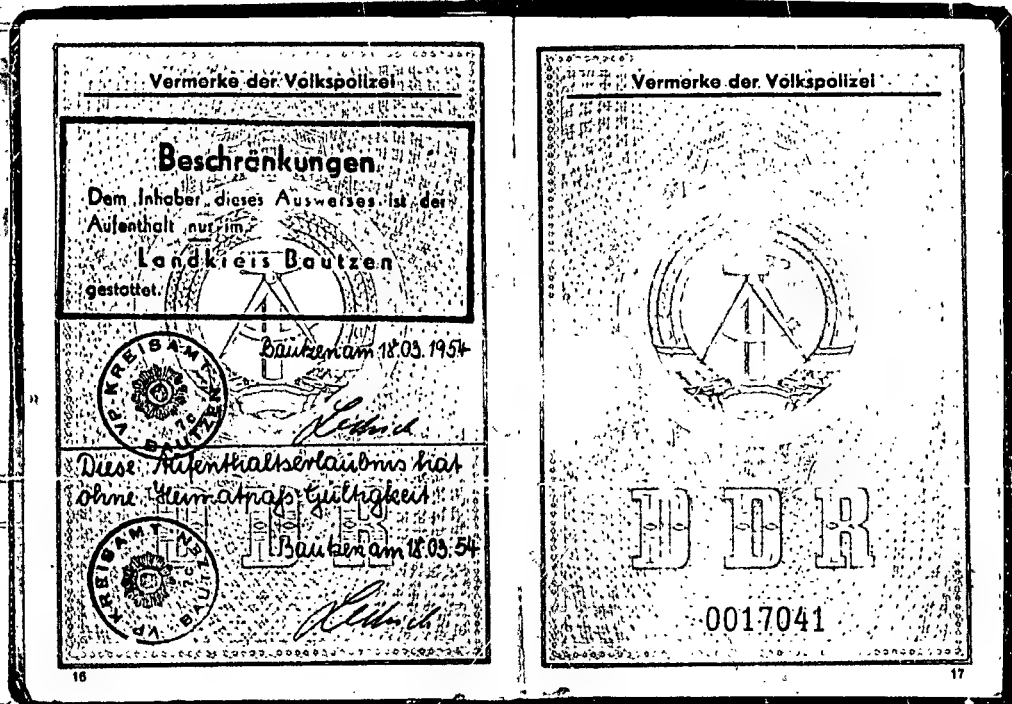
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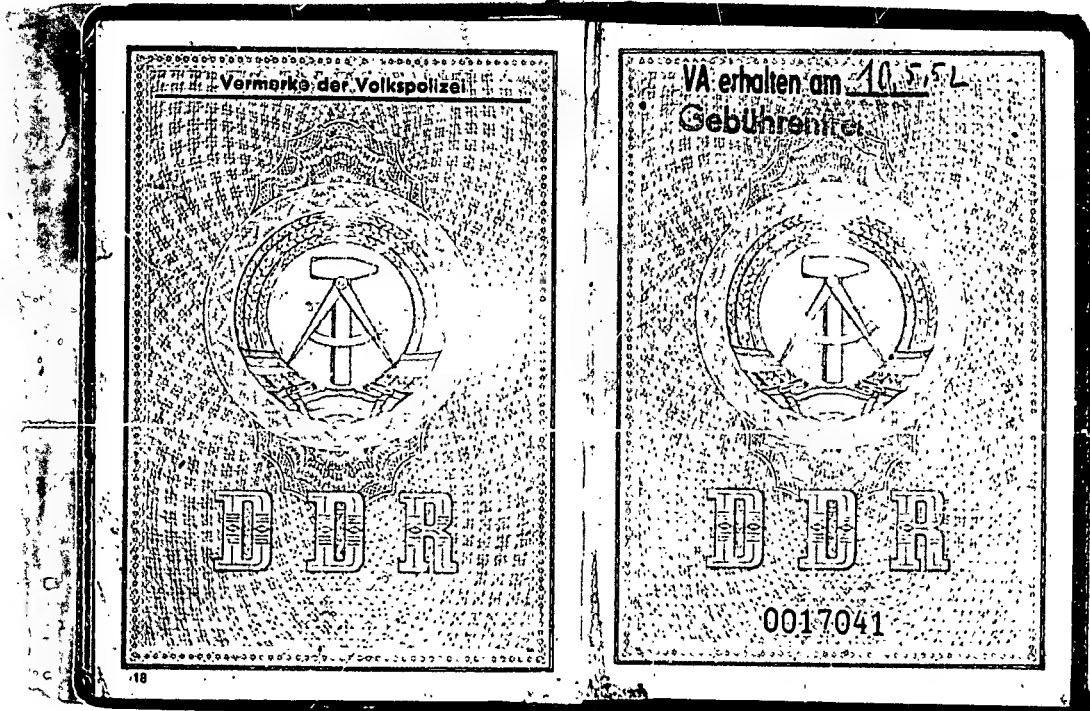
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Ehemaliger USA-Soldat dankt für erwiesene Hilfe

Berlin (ADN). Der Amerikaner Philip Morand, der heute in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik lebt, richtete an seine Freunde in der Republik folgenden Brief:

An meine Freunde in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik!

Seit ich in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik lebe, ist mein Leben mit vollem Glück erfüllt, und ich möchte diese Gelegenheit ergreifen, Euch allen für das Entgegenkommen zu danken, das mir in so dankenswerter Weise erwiesen wurde.

Die letzte Veranlassung für meine Dankbarkeit gegenüber der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik ist die großzügige Unterstützung, die ich bei meiner Eheschließung erhielt. Meine Frau und ich leben jetzt in unserem neuen Heim, zu dem Ihr praktisch alles beigetragen habt, um unsere Ehe zu einer glücklichen zu machen.

Was mich am meisten verwundert, ist, daß ich, seitdem ich mein Heim gegründet habe, niemals belästigt wurde und mir jederzeit gestattet

wurde, zu kommen und zu gehen, wie es mir beliebt — was ganz im Widerspruch zu der böswilligen Propaganda steht, die von den imperialistischen Ländern verbreitet wird.

Weiter ist äußerst bemerkenswert — und dies ist weitaus das Bedeutendste — der unermüdliche Kampf für den Frieden. Wöhin ich auch gehe, zur Arbeit, ins Theater, in die Parkanlagen und Klubs, überall wünscht jeder, mit dem ich in Kontakt komme, den Frieden und setzt sich für die Forderung nach Frieden ein, um der Menschheit eine Katastrophe zu ersparen.

Insgesamt bin ich stolz darauf, zu sagen, daß mein Heim in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik liegt, wo auch ich gemeinsam mit all meinen Freunden helfen werde, den Frieden zu erhalten.

Zum Schluß will ich Euch im Namen meiner Frau und in meinem eigenen Namen millionenfach für Eure Bemühungen danken, uns so glücklich zu machen.

Immer Euer Freund!
gez. Philip Morand.

"NEUES DEUTSCHLAND"

Dated 4 December 1952

EXHIBIT VI, AR, Region VIII,

FILE: D-306283

SUBJECT: MORAND, Philip E.

Pvt., RA 6 717 848

DATE: 20 September 1956

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TRANSLATION

FORMER USA SOLDIER THANKS FOR RENDERED ASSISTANCE

Berlin (ADN). The American Philip Morand, who is presently living in the German Democratic Republic, addressed the following letter to his friends in the Republic:

"To my friends in the German Democratic Republic!

Since I am living in the German Democratic Republic, my life is filled with joy, and I want to use this opportunity to thank all of you for your assistance which was rendered to me in such a grateful way.

The last cause to express my thankfulness to the German Democratic Republic was for the generous support which I received at my marriage. My wife and I are living now in a new home, for which you have donated nearly everything, to make our marriage a happy one.

What I am wondering about most is that nobody ever tried to bother me since I have set up a new home and that at any time I was allowed to come and go when I wanted to - which is completely contrary to the malicious propaganda which is being spread by the imperialistic countries.

Furthermore, this untiring fight for peace - and this is even the most important thing - is rather remarkable. Wherever I am going, to work, to a theater, a park or clubs, everywhere, when meeting people, everybody wants peace and fights for the demand for peace to save mankind from catastrophe.

All in all, I am very proud to say that my new home is located in the German Democratic Republic where together with all my friends I shall help to preserve the peace.

Finally, I, myself, and my wife, would like to thank you a million for all your troubles to make us so very happy.

Always your friend!

/s/ Philip Morand

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

D-306283

ANSWERS TO ANNEX "A"
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATION GUIDE FOR RETURNED US PERSONNEL

REFERENCE: Annex "A" to Circular No. 630-80, Headquarters,
United States Army Europe, dated 9 December 1955,
Subject: Returned, Exchanged, or Captured
American Personnel - Worldwide (RECAP - WW).

Note #1 refers to Agent Report, Region VIII, 66th CIC Group, APO 742,
SUBJECT: MORAND, Philip E., Pvt, RA 6 717 848, dated 20 September 1956,
file D-306283.

Special Agent Conducting Interrogation: LEWIS R. ROBINSON, 66th CIC Group

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MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

D-306283

1. Completed on 10 September 1956, at Provisional Guardhouse, McNair Barracks, Berlin, Germany.
- 2-14. See Note #1.
15. SUBJECT believes that hidden sound devices were used during his interrogations at Baden, Austria, and Potsdam, GDR. He believes this because other American defectors later told him about such devices.
16. The interrogator always took notes himself.
17. The only instance of this type of treatment was during the first weeks of SUBJECT's interrogation at Baden, Austria; MORAND was awakened abruptly at night, and questioned. The reason for this was believed to be in order to determine whether SUBJECT had told the truth during the previous day's questioning. The idea was to see if his stories were identical both during the day, when he was alert, and at night, while he was drowsy.
18. SUBJECT was neither given nor promised anything for cooperation.
19. See Note #1.
20. The only instance of this type of treatment was what SUBJECT called a "continuous system of telling me lies". SUBJECT would ask when he was to be moved, or would ask for cigarettes, and these would be promised him; however, he was never moved, nor did he get the cigarettes, and this treatment disturbed SUBJECT and made him irritable.
21. No information.
22. SUBJECT gave his interrogators all the information he had, but they were allegedly displeased with what they received from him.
23. No information.
24. No information.
- 25-26. No information.
27. During his first week in confinement in Baden, Austria, SUBJECT was fed a big meal just prior to interrogation. No other "treatment" was noticed.
- 28-34. No information.
35. SUBJECT is sorry he told his interrogator about his children who reside in the United States. He believes that the Communists may be able to hurt these children.

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MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

D-306283

37-41. See Note #1

42-55. No information.

56. During his stay in Bautzen, SUBJECT had a radio in his room and listened to the American Forces Network in Europe and the Voice of America. Reception of AFN-Munich and AFN-Berlin was excellent although every evening exactly at 1800 hours, reception became very poor, and remained so for approximately thirty (30) to forty-five (45) minutes. Every defector residing in Bautzen listens to AFN regularly, and the effect of these programs is to make the defectors extremely homesick. SUBJECT stated that the series of patriotic programs given over AFN on 4 July 1956, had a great deal to do with his making up his mind to return to US Control and "square himself with the world".

57. Yes. See above.

58. The radios in the rooms were small table models. There was a big radio in the Clubhouse for Allied Defectors in Bautzen, but it was forbidden to listen to American programs on this radio.

59. No information.

60. No information.

61-76. See Note #1.

77. No information.

78-124. See Note #1.

125. Books in English by Russian authors were made available to the defectors in the Clubhouse. These were all books which concerned themselves with the struggle of the working class in Russia and elsewhere; Dickens and Scott were among the English authors "approved" by the Communist authorities.

126. The Bautzen Public Library was open to the defectors. In this institution were approximately five hundred (500) books in English, as well as assorted German magazines.

127. During his attendance at the Special School for International Solidarity, SUBJECT was obliged to read certain books of a communist political nature. These requirements were enforced in the following manner: All the defectors were required to fill out questionnaires on the contents of the books. They were permitted to open the books during these "examinations", the objective of

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MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

D-306283

this procedure being merely to make them read the books.

128. Yes, but SUBJECT just threw the notes away without reading them.
129. See Note #1.
130. Songs were taught at the FDJ (Freie Deutsche Jugend - Free German Youth) meetings, but SUBJECT is unable to remember any of them.
- 131-136. See Note #1.
137. No one was required to write self-criticisms, but during the classes at the Special School for International Solidarity, anyone had the right to get up and complain about the way any class was being run at any time.
- 138-146. See Note #1.
147. In the GDR, approximately ninety (90) per cent of the population is against the Communist regime. Of the remaining ten (10) per cent, half goes along the party line only because of personal motives; i.e., only five (5) per cent of the population of the GDR are convinced Communists.
148. In Budapest, SUBJECT's guards treated him with many favors; they smuggled cognac into his cell, and on one occasion before he was permitted outside of the prison, they let him out to speak to a woman. Elsewhere SUBJECT received no favors whatsoever.
149. While imprisoned in Baden, Austria, SUBJECT noticed a German national in the cell across the hall from his own. Painfully spelling out words (by nodding their heads a certain number of times for each letter), SUBJECT managed to communicate with this prisoner. Later, while standing outside the other man's cell, and talking Russian with a guard, SUBJECT interjected the name "Philip MORAND" into the conversation several times, and feels sure that the German national prisoner caught his name. See Note #1.
- 150-181. See Note #1.
182. Throughout the interrogation, SUBJECT was very cooperative, and always gave full and complete answers to all questions to what appeared to be the best of his knowledge. It is the opinion of this agent that SUBJECT told the truth throughout his interrogation on Counterintelligence matters.

Lewis R. Robinson
LEWIS R. ROBINSON
66th CIC Group

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MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

D-306283

ANSWERS TO ANNEX "B"
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE INTERROGATION GUIDE FOR RETURNED US PERSONNEL

REFERENCE: Annex "B" to circular No. 630-80, Headquarters
United States Army Europe, dated 9 December 1955,
Subject: Returned, Exchanged or Captured American
Personnel - Worldwide (RECAP-WW).

Note #1 refers to Agent Report, Region VIII, 66th CIC Group, APO 742,
SUBJECT: MORAND, Philip E., Pvt, RA 6 717 848, dated 20 September 1956,
file D-306283.

Special Agent Conducting Interrogation: LEWIS R. ROBINSON, 66th CIC Group

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MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

D-306283

S E C T I O N I

G E N E R A L I N F O R M A T I O N

1. Provisional Guardhouse, McNair Barracks, Berlin, Germany, 7 September 1956.
2. Personality Data:
 - a. Philip Edward MORAND
 - b. 28 February 1914, New York, New York
 - c. American
 - d. Junior High School graduate; attended high school for three (3) years
 - e. Caucasian
 - f. Fluent in English; speaks poor colloquial German and Russian
3. Military Status:
 - (1) Pvt, RA 6 717 848, Armor
 - (2) Hq & Hq Company, 7781 AU, APO 742.
 - (3) clerk typist
 - (4) First Sergeant
 - (5) See Note #1
- 4-8. See Note #1.
9. Normal.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

D-306283

S E C T I O N I I

S C I E N T I F I C A N D T E C H N I C A L

Part 1
Chemical Warfare

No information.

Part 2
Biological Warfare

SUBJECT was told about alleged US Biological Warfare activities in Korea by the Russian guards with whom he was billeted in Budapest, Hungary.

Part 3
Radiological Warfare

No information.

Part 4
Electronics

1. SUBJECT was employed at a factory in Budapest, Hungary, which makes armatures and generators.
- 2-3. No information.
4. One part of the floor on which SUBJECT was employed was designated "restricted area", and only certain technical personnel were allowed in there. A guard was posted over this area to enforce restriction.
- 5-13. No information

Part 5
Guided Missles

No information.

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MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

D-306283

Part 6
Aviation

No information.

Part 7
Automotive and Armament

No information.

Part 8
Naval

No information.

Part 9
Quartermaster

1. During his detention in Potsdam, GDR, SUBJECT was measured for clothes.
 - a. No information.
 - b. No information.
 - c. Yes.
2. No information.
3. While in Budapest, SUBJECT was billeted with Russian guards, and took his meals with them. The meals consisted mainly of black bread, tea, and various types of grain and potatoes. Meat is served approximately once a day, and raw fish is issued on special occasions and Sundays.
 - a. All meals were served in tin or aluminum bowls.
 - b. No information.
4. The guards were fed in a mess hall in the manner described above.
5. No information.
6. The Russian enlisted man is issued two uniforms, one for summer and one for winter wear. They are issued one set of underwear, and World War I-type "ace bandage" socks. They have little personal equipment; The Russian soldier does not possess a foot locker, as he has nothing to put in it.
- 7-10. No information.

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MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

D-306283

Part 10
Medical

Part "A" General

- 1-2. No information.
3. See Part 9, (3).
 - a. No.
 - b. SUBJECT ate the same food as his guards.
 - c. SUBJECT was furnished Russian food; this differs from Hungarian food in that Hungarian food is more highly seasoned than Russian.
 - d. No information.
 - e. It seemed to be adequate; SUBJECT did not have much contact with the civilian population in Budapest.
4. No information.
5. In all the places SUBJECT was taken during his stay in the Soviet-controlled areas of Europe, he was cautioned not to drink the water, as it was not purified.
- 6-8. No information.
9. Tuberculosis.
 - a. Budapest, Hungary, and Bautzen, GDR.
 - b. 1950 to 1956.
 - c. In Hungary, approximately 2% of the population is afflicted with TB.
 - d. No information.
 - e. TB sufferers were sent to state-owned sanitariums for unspecified periods of time. This treatment is not very effective. X-rays are also taken.
 - f. No information.
10. SUBJECT was given shots for unknown reasons.
 - a. SUBJECT was immunized against what he thinks is tetanus.
 - (1) No information.
 - (2) The shot was given all at once, and was very painful.
 - (3) No information.
 - (4) SUBJECT had a sore arm for approximately three (3) days as a result of the shot he received.
 - b. No information.
 - c-d. No information
11. Yes, a Military Hospital near Vienna, Austria.
 - a. SUBJECT had contact with only military medical personnel.
 - b. Regular Army Medical Officers met the needs of this particular hospital.
 - c-e. No information.

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MORAND, Philip E.
Pvt, RA 6 717 848

D-306283

12. a. The Poliklinik.
b. Bautzen, GDR.
c. During the period that SUBJECT spent in Bautzen, 1951 to 1956.
d-g. No information.
h. No information.
13. SUBJECT was operated on by a Soviet Army Colonel and a Russian female nurse. He is unable to recall personality data on either individual.
- 14-15. No information.

Part 10
Medical

Part "B"

Hospitalized or Medically Treated Interrogees

1. a-b. No information.
c. (1) Appendicitis.
(2-3) No information.
(4) Probably not.
(5) Approximately fifteen (15) months.
2. Approximately ten (10) hours.
 - a. SUBJECT was hospitalized immediately when it was determined that he was suffering from appendicitis.
 - b. SUBJECT was examined by a doctor in his billet approximately ten (10) hours after the onset of symptoms.
3. No information.
4. The hospital was fairly modern; it was clean, and reasonably well equipped.
5. Food at the hospital was very much better than the food SUBJECT received outside. He was given eggs, soup, meat in large amounts, and even cognac daily.
6. SUBJECT is unable to remember the admission procedure to the hospital.
7. a. SUBJECT was given penicillin injections daily after his operation.
b. No information.
c. No information.
d. No information.
e. Yes, in the upper thigh.
f. No information.
g. No information.
h. No.

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8. No information.

9-10. No information.

11. a. No information.

b. Yes.

c. The room was approximately ten (10) by fifteen (15) feet, and was furnished much like any other operating room.

d.-e. No information.

f.-h. No information.

i. SUBJECT was given a local anesthetic.

(1) Yes.

(2-4) No information.

j. No information.

k. Yes.

l.-m. No information.

n. SUBJECT's incision was never stitched up. It was bound.

o.-q. No information.

12-16. No information.

SECTION III

ECONOMICS

Part I

Installation Questionnaire

1. Economic.

a. Yes.

(1-26) See Note #1.

b. No information.

c. No information.

d.-e. No information.

f. See Note #1.

g. See Note #1.

h-l. No information.

Part 2

Raw Materials

1. Basic Foodstuffs.

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a-t. No information.

2. Basic Industrial Materials.

a-e. No information.

Part 3
Industrial Capacity

1. Railroad Equipment.

a. The Loewe Wagenbau Volkseigener Betrieb (Lion Coach Works, incorporated and owned by the State), where SUBJECT was employed for approximately two (2) years, produces railroad passenger cars, but has recently completed a switchover to the production of tipover coal carriers.

b. No information.

c.-f. No information.

2. Vehicles

a. SUBJECT was informed about the IFA-Werk in Bautzen which makes trucks for the East German Army.

3. Aircraft

No information.

4. Machinery, Machine Parts, Heavy Equipment

No information.

5. Shipbuilding

No information.

6. Communications, Signal and Lighting Equipment

No information.

7. Chemicals, Explosives, War Gases, Etc.

No information.

8. Guns and Ammunition

No information.

9. Drugs, Supplies and Equipment

No information.

10. Wood Products and Paper

a. SUBJECT was employed for approximately eighteen (18) months in the EMAG-Werk in Bautzen, GDR. In this factory, paper pulping

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machines are manufactured for shipment to China. SUBJECT held a menial position in this factory, and is unfamiliar with the methods of production therein.

11. Building materials
No information.
12. Rubber
No information.

Part 4
Manpower

No information.

Part 5
Standard of Living

1. Food
See Note #1.
2. Clothing
No information.
3. Housing
 - a. Approximately 1% of the people in the GDR own their own homes. The remainder rent their dwellings from either the State or landlords.
 - b-f. No information.
 - g. See Note #1.
 - h-j. No information.
4. Fuel
 - a. No information.
 - b. Coal is the only fuel used by citizens of the GDR.
5. Rationing.
See Note #1.
6. Banking
No information.
7. Currency and Exchange
 - a. Currency in use in the GDR are Deutsche Marks East (DME). Their value is approximately seventeen (17) to one US dollar.
 - b-c. No information.
 - d. Yes.
 - e. No information.

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8. Taxes

- a. SUBJECT has knowledge only of a withholding tax in use at his place of employment in Bautzen.
- b. This tax amounts to approximately twelve (12) per cent of one's total pay.

9. Cooperatives

No information.

10. Welfare-local

No information.

11. Welfare-National

No information.

12. Labor

See Note #1.

13. General.

No information.

14. Mild Diseases

No information.

15. Serious Diseases

SUBJECT noticed a marked prevalence of tuberculosis; other than this, he was able to furnish no information.

16. Industrial Hygiene

No information.

17. Immunization

No information; see Note #1.

18. Medical Resources

See Note #1.

19. Management and Supervision

No information.

20. Public Health and Sanitation (local)

a. No information.

b. No one drinks water in the Soviet-controlled areas of Europe, as it is very probably polluted. There is no purification of water.

c. In Bautzen, sewage is collected from the various houses in the city by truck and carted away to a dump.

d-f. See Note #1.

g-j. No information.

21. National Health, Sanitation and Medicine

No information.

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- 22. Medical Education and Practice
No information
- 23. General Education
No information
- 24. Colleges, Universities, and Technical Schools
No information.

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SECTION IV

POLITICAL

No information.

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S E C T I O N V

O R D E R O F B A T T L E

Part I
Military and Para-Military

- 1-3. No information.
- 4. The guard unit with which SUBJECT was billeted in Budapest consisted of approximately three hundred (300) men. No other information.
- 5-11. No information.
- 12. SUBJECT was unable to detect signs of disaffection in this unit.
- 13-19. No information.

Part II
Supply Installation (Dumps and Depots)

No information.

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S E C T I O N V I

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N A N D C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

Part I
Communications

1. Radio broadcasting Stations

- a. SUBJECT had a radio in his room in Bautzen, but listened only to the following stations: AFN (Armed Forces Network) Munich, AFN-Berlin, and AFN-Stuttgart.
- b-e. No information.

2. Administration, Ownership, and Control
No information.

3. Ministry of Communications
No information.

4. International Traffic
No information.

5. Telegraph
No information.

6. Wireless Telegraphy
No information.

7. Telephones
No information.

8. Communication lines
No information.

9. Amplification Stations
No information.

10. International Facilities
No information.

11. Postal System.

- a. The postal system in use in the GDR is apparently identical with the one in use in the Federal Republic of Germany; it is known as the "Deutsche Post".

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- b. Mailboxes are used.
- c-o. No information.

12. No information.

Part II
Transportation

1. Railroads

- a. The official Railroad in the GDR is known as the "Deutsche Reichsbahn".

2. Shipping
No information.

3. Port Facilities
No information.

4. Navigable Waterways
No information.

5. Civilian Aviation
No information.

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SECTION VII

I N T E R N A L S E C U R I T Y A N D D O C U M E N T A T I O N

General.

1-2. No information.

3. See Note #1.

4-5. No information.

6. See Note #1.

7-11. No information.

12. See Note #1.

13. When registering at a hotel in the GDR, one's identity papers must be shown. A small card is then filled out and forwarded to the local police precinct, much in the manner of the Western European Countries.

14. It is possible to purchase a transportation ticket in the GDR on any public facility without producing identification; however, papers are checked on trains. The points at which these papers are checked are changed daily as a security measure.

15. The only curfew SUBJECT was forced to observe took place on 17 June 1953, the day of the riots in East Berlin. On that day, all persons not on official business, were ordered off the streets from sundown until sunrise. SUBJECT was in Bautzen at the time.

16. No information.

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S E C T I O N V I I I

E S C A P E A N D E V A S I O N

Evasion

- 1-11. See Note #1.
- 12. No information.
- 13. See Note #1.
- 14-19. See Note #1.

Escape

See Note #1.

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S E C T I O N I X

P S Y C H O L O G I C A L W A R F A R E

1. General

a. Sociological

(1) SUBJECT attained a fair degree of fluency in German during his five (5) years spent in the GDR. He also speaks colloquial Russian with a fair degree of fluency.

(2-6) No information.

b-d. No information.

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SECTION X

P E R S O N A L I T I E S

See Note #1.

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S E C T I O N X I

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF INTERROGATOR

1. It is this Agent's opinion that SUBJECT told the truth during his interrogation concerning Military Intelligence. However, SUBJECT was able to remember relatively few details of a Military Intelligence nature.
2. It is believed that further interrogation of SUBJECT in specialized fields of a Military Intelligence nature would prove fruitless. SUBJECT is cooperative, but lacks the intelligence training to make accurate and/or valuable observations.

Lewis R. Robinson
LEWIS R. ROBINSON
66th CIC Group

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UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE, 1951

Date: 18 August 1956

ARTICLE 31 Compulsory Self-incrimination Prohibited

(a) No person subject to this code shall compel any person to incriminate himself or to answer any question the answer to which may tend to incriminate him.

(b) No person subject to this code shall interrogate, or request any statement from an accused or a person suspected of an offense without first informing him of the nature of the accusation and advising him that he does not have to make any statement regarding the offense of which he is accused or suspected and that any statement made by him may be used as evidence against him in a trial by court-martial.

(c) No person subject to this code shall compel any person to make a statement or produce evidence before any military tribunal if the statement or evidence is not material to the issue and may tend to degrade him.

(d) No statement obtained from any person in violation of this article, or through the use of coercion, unlawful inducement, shall be received in evidence against him in trial by court-martial.

Read and explained to: Pvt Philip E. MORAND, RA 6 717 848

Read and explained by: S/A James N. BOYDEN Date: 18 August 1956

I certify that the provisions of Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 1951, were read and explained to me prior to interrogation.

Philip E. Morand

LOYALTY CERTIFICATE FOR PERSONNEL OF THE ARMED FORCES

1. PROVISIONS. The Department of Defense has the authority to establish procedures implementing the national policy relating to loyalty of persons entering on duty with the Armed Forces. This has been determined by proper authority to include restrictions as to certain standards of conduct and membership in, or sympathetic association with, certain organizations.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

1. Conduct which may be considered as establishing reasonable grounds for imposing appropriate penalties shall include but is not limited to, one or more of the following:

- (a) Sabotage, espionage, or attempts or preparations therefor, or intimate and sympathetic associations with or voluntary assistance to persons who the subject of investigation has reasonable cause to believe may be spies or saboteurs.
- (b) Treason, sedition, or writings and acts which can reasonably be considered as intended to encourage seditious or treasonable opinions or actions.

- (c) Advocacy of revolution or of force or violence to alter the existing constitutional form of government of the United States; advocacy of revolution or of force or violence to bring about economic, political, or social change.
- (d) Intentional unauthorized disclosure to any person under circumstances which may indicate disloyalty to the United States, of documents or information of a classified or nonpublic character.
- (e) Acting, attempting to act, or knowingly failing to act when such conduct is calculated to serve the interests of another government in preference to the interests of the United States of America.

MEMBERSHIP IN OR ASSOCIATION WITH CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS

2. Associations which may be considered as establishing reasonable grounds for imposing appropriate penalties include but are not limited to membership in, affiliation with or sympathetic association with, any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons having the following characteristics:

- (a) Which practices, seeks to practice, or advocates either:
 - (1) Denial, to any person, group of persons, or class of persons within the United States or territory subject to its jurisdiction, of any right or rights which the Federal Constitution guarantees or protects against encroachment by either or both Federal and

State Governments when such denial is attempted by force, violence, or intimidation, or;

- (2) Alteration of the existing form of government of the United States or territory subject to its jurisdiction, or of the existing economic, social, or political order within it when such alteration is through or with the aid of force, violence, or intimidation.
- (b) Which is disclosed by investigation, or is designated by the Attorney General of the United States to be totalitarian, fascist, communist, or subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or as seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means regardless of practice, advocacy, or nonadvocacy of any of the tenets set forth in 1 (a) and 1 (b) above.

3. Organizations designated by the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are listed below:

Communist Party, U. S. A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates.
 Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including—
 Alabama People's Educational Association.
 Florida Press and Educational League.
 Oklahoma League for Political Education.
 People's Educational and Press Association of Texas.
 Virginia League for People's Education.
 Young Communist League.
 Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
 Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois.
 Action Committee to Free Spain Now.
 American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc.
 American Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions.
 American Christian Nationalist Party.
 American Committee for European Workers' Relief.
 American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
 American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan, Inc.
 American Committee for Spanish Freedom.
 American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.
 American Committee to Survey Labor Conditions in Europe.
 American Council for a Democratic Greece, formerly known as the Greek American Council; Greek American Committee for National Unity.
 American Council on Soviet Relations.
 American Croatian Congress.
 American Jewish Labor Council.
 American League Against War and Fascism.
 American League for Peace and Democracy.
 American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association (also known as *Amerikas Lietuvos Darbininku Literaturos Draugija*).
 American National Labor Party.
 American National Socialist League.
 American National Socialist Party.
 American Nationalist Party.
 American Patriots, Inc.
 American Peace Crusade.
 American Peace Mobilization.
 American Poles for Peace.
 American Polish Labor Council.
 American Polish League.
 American Rescue Ship Mission (a project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee).
 American-Russian Fraternal Society.
 American-Russian Institute, New York (also known as the *American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union*).
 American Russian Institute, Philadelphia.
 American Russian Institute of San Francisco.
 American Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles.
 American Slav Congress.
 American Women for Peace.
 American Youth Congress.
 American Youth for Democracy.
 Armenian Progressive League of America.
 Associated Klans of America.
 Association of Georgia Klans.
 Association of German Nationals (*Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung*).
 Association of Lithuanian Workers (also known as *Lietuvos Darbininku Susivimijimas*).
 Ausland-Organisation der NSDAP, Overseas Branch of Nazi Party.
 Baltimore Forum.
 Benjamin Davis Freedom Committee.
 Black Dragon Society.
 Boston School for Marxist Studies, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee.
 Bulgarian-American People's League of the United States of America.
 California Emergency Defense Committee.
 California Labor School, Inc., 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, California.
 Carpatho-Russian People's Society.
 Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent (also known as *Central Council of American Croatian Women, National Council of Croatian Women*).
 Central Japanese Association (*Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai*).
 Central Japanese Association of Southern California.
 Central Organization of the German-American National Alliance (*Deutsche-Amerikanische Einheitsfront*).

Cervantes Fraternal Society.
 China Welfare Appeal, Inc.
 Chopin Cultural Center.
 Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.
 Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges.
 Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side (New York City).
 Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.
 Citizens Protective League.
 Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee of Pittsburgh.
 Civil Rights Congress and its affiliated organizations, including: Civil Rights Congress for Texas.
 Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York.
 Columbians.
 Comité Coordinador Pro Republica Espanola.
 Comité Pro Derechos Civiles.
 Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland.
 Committee to Aid the Fighting South.
 Committee to Defend the Rights and Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political Prisoners.
 Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.
 Committee for Constitutional and Political Freedom.
 Committee for the Defense of the Pittsburgh Six.
 Committee for Nationalist Action.
 Committee for the Negro in the Arts.
 Committee for Peace and Brotherhood Festival in Philadelphia.
 Committee for the Protection of the Bill of Rights.
 Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange.
 Committee to Defend Marie Richardson.
 Committee to Uphold the Bill of Rights.
 Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas.
 Congress Against Discrimination.
 Congress of the Unemployed.
 Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act.
 Connecticut State Youth Conference.
 Congress of American Revolutionary Writers.
 Congress of American Women.
 Council on African Affairs.
 Council of Greek Americans.
 Council for Jobs, Relief, and Housing.
 Council for Pan-American Democracy.
 Croatian Benevolent Fraternity.
 Dai Nippon Buroku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan).
 Daily Worker Press Club.
 Daniels Defense Committee.
 Dante Alighieri Society (Between 1931 and 1940).
 Dennis Defense Committee.
 Detroit Youth Assembly.
 Easy Bay Peace Committee.
 Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees (founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee).
 Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims.
 Families of the Smith Act Victims.
 Federation of Italian War Veterans in the U. S. A., Inc. (*Associazione Nazionale Combattenti Italiani, Federazione degli Stati Uniti d'America*).
 Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society.
 Frederick Douglass Educational Center.
 Freedom Stage, Inc.
 Friends of the New Germany (*Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands*).
 Friends of the Soviet Union.
 Garibaldi American Fraternal Society.
 George Washington Carver School, New York City.
 German-American Bund (*Amerika-deutscher Volksbund*).
 German-American Republican League.
 German-American Vocational League (*Deutsche-Amerikanische Berufs-gemeinschaft*).
 Guardian Club.
 Harlem Trade Union Council.
 Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee.
 Heimuska Kai, also known as Nokubel Heickl Glimusha Kai, Zaihei Nihonjin, Heijaku Otmusha Kai and Zaihei Heimusha Kai (*Japanese Residing in America Military Conscripts Association*).
 Hellenic-American Brotherhood.
 Hinode Kai (*Imperial Japanese Reservists*).
 Hinomaru Kai (*Rising Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese War Veterans*).
 Hokubei Zaigo Shoke Dan (*North American Reserve Officers Association*).

Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense.
 Hungarian-American Council for Democracy.
 Hungarian Brotherhood.
 Independent Party (Seattle, Washington).
 Independent People's Party.
 Independent Socialist League.
 Industrial Workers of the World.
 International Labor Defense.
 International Workers Order, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates.
 Japanese Association of America.
 Japanese Overseas Central Society (*Kaigai Doko Chuo Kai*).
 Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940.
 Japanese Protective Association (*Resisting Organization*).
 Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City.
 Jewish Culture Society.
 Jewish People's Committee.
 Jewish People's Fraternal Order.
 Jikyoku Ian kai (*The Committee for the Crisis*).
 Johnson-Forrest Group.
 Johnsonites.
 Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
 Joint Council of Progressive Italian-Americans, Inc.
 Joseph Weydemeyer School of Social Science, St. Louis, Missouri.
 Kibei Seinen Kai (*Association of U. S. citizens of Japanese ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan*).
 Knights of the White Camellia.
 Ku Klux Klan.
 Kyffhauser, also known as Kyffhauser League (*Kyffhauser Bund*), Kyffhauser Fellowship (*Kyffhauser Kameradschaft*), Kyffhauser War Relief (*Kyffhauser Kriegshilfswerk*).
 Labor Council for Negro Rights.
 Labor Research Association, Inc.
 Labor Youth League.
 League for Common Sense.
 League of American Writers.
 Lictor Society (*Italian Black Shirts*).
 Macedonian-American People's League.
 Mario Morgantini Circle.
 Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon.
 Maryland Congress Against Discrimination.
 Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace.
 Maurice Braverman Defense Committee.
 Michigan Civil Rights Federation.
 Michigan Council for Peace.
 Michigan School of Social Science.
 Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (*Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans*).
 National Association of Mexican Americans (also known as *Asociacion Nacional Mexicano-Americana*).
 National Blue Star Mothers of America (not to be confused with the Blue Star Mothers of America organized in February 1942).
 National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.
 National Committee for Freedom of the Press.
 National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims.
 National Committee to Win the Peace.
 National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East (a Conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy).
 National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent.
 National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.
 National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
 National Labor Conference for Peace.
 National Negro Congress.
 National Negro Labor Council.
 Nationalist Action League.
 Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.
 Nature Friends of America (*Since 1935*).
 Negro Labor Victory Committee.
 New Committee for Publications.
 Nichibel Kogyo Kalaha (*The Great Pajiti Theatre*).
 North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.
 North American Spanish Aid Committee.
 North Philadelphia Forum.
 Northwest Japanese Association.
 Ohio School of Social Sciences.
 Oklahoma Committee to Defend Political Prisoners.
 Original Southern Klans, Incorporated.

DD FORM 98

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

ACL (1) 1-56-150M-48266

Pacific Northwest Labor School, Seattle, Washington.
Palo Alto Peace Club.
Partido del Pueblo of Panama (operating in the Canal Zone).
Peace Information Center.
Peace Movement of Ethiopia.
People's Drama, Inc.
People's Educational Association (Incorporated under name Los Angeles Educational Association, Inc.), also known as People's Educational Center, People's University, People's School.
People's Institute of Applied Religion.
Peoples Programs (Seattle, Washington).
People's Radio Foundation, Inc.
People's Rights Party.
Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights.
Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art.
Photo League (New York City).
Pittsburgh Arts Club.
Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee.
Polonia Society of the IWO.
Progressive German-Americans, also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago.
Proletarian Party of America.
Protestant War Veterans of the United States, Inc.
Provisional Committee of Citizens for Peace, Southwest Area.
Provisional Committee on Latin American Affairs.
Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland.
Puerto Rican Comité Pro Libertades Civiles (CLC).
PuertoRiquenos Unidos (Puerto Ricans United).
Quad City Committee for Peace.
Queensbridge Tenants League.

Revolutionary Workers League.
Romanian-American Fraternal Society.
Russian American Society, Inc.
Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association, composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War).
Samuel Adams School, Boston, Mass.
Santa Barbara Peace Forum.
Schappes Defense Committee.
Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee.
School of Jewish Studies, New York City.
Seattle Labor School, Seattle, Washington.
Serbian-American Fraternal Society.
Serbian Vidovdan Council.
Shinto Temples.
Silver Shirt Legion of America.
Slavic Council of Southern California.
Slovak Workers Society.
Slovenian-American National Council.
Socialist Workers Party, including American Committee for European Workers' Relief.
Socialist Youth League.
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society).
Southern Negro Youth Congress.
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association, Los Angeles).
Syracuse Women for Peace.
Tom Paine School of Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Tom Paine School of Westchester, New York.
Trade Union Committee for Peace.
Trade Unionists for Peace.

Tri-State Negro Trade Union Council.
Romanian-American Fraternal Union.
Union of American Croats.
Union of New York Veterans.
United American Spanish Aid Committee.
United Committee of Jewish Societies and Landsmanschaft Federations, also known as Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanschaften and Fraternal Organizations.
United Committee of South Slavic Americans.
United Defense Council of Southern California.
United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization.
United May Day Committee.
United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.
Voice of Freedom Committee.
Walt Whitman School of Social Science, Newark, New Jersey.
Washington Bookshop Association.
Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights.
Washington Committee for Democratic Action.
Washington Commonwealth Federation.
Washington Pension Union.
Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation.
Workers Alliance (since April 1936).
Workers Party (including Socialist Youth League).
Yiddisher Kultur Farband.
Yugoslav-American Cooperative Home, Inc.
Yugoslav Seamen's Club, Inc.

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONS TO AND DELETIONS FROM THE ABOVE LIST ARE ANNOUNCED:

Elsinore Progressive League
Everybody's Committee to Outlaw War
Idaho Pension Union
Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights
Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace (Not connected with the Minute Women of the U.S.A., Inc.).
Shinto Temples (Limited to State Shinto abolished in 1945)

II. DECLARATION. (Concealment of, misrepresentation as to, or failure to divulge in full, conduct or associations of the character set forth in the provisions at the time of execution of this certificate may constitute grounds for court martial, discharge, separation, or other disposition of personnel. Penalties for making a false statement may be very severe. If Federal Constitutional privilege against self-crimination, i. e., the making of a statement which will expose you to criminal trial, is claimed about all or any part of any conduct, membership, or association in question, you may so claim under Remarks below; "Federal Constitutional privilege is claimed" or "Federal Constitutional privilege is claimed as to" describing the specific part of any conduct, membership, or association about which claim is made.)

CERTIFICATION

I certify, as regards the standards of conduct, or membership in or association with, certain organizations, that:

1. I have read the provisions applying to standards of conduct and membership in or association with certain organizations and I understand them.
2. If I have engaged in any such conduct, I have so indicated the nature thereof under Remarks below.
3. I have entered under Remarks below, the name(s) of the organization(s) from the above list of which I am or have been a member, or by which I am or have been employed, or which I have attended or been present at, or engaged in, organizational or social activities or activities which they sponsored, or for which I have sold, given away or distributed written, printed, or otherwise recorded matter published by them, or with which I have been identified or associated in some other manner.
4. If I have not engaged in any such conduct, or have not been associated in any manner with listed organizations, or have never been a member or participated in the activities of any pro-communist, pro-Nazi, or pro-Fascist organizations in foreign countries, I have so indicated by writing "NONE" or "None to my knowledge" under Remarks below.
5. I understand that if what I state below is found to be incorrect, incomplete, or misleading in any important particular, I may be subject to prosecution and punishment under the appropriate laws of the United States.
6. I understand the meaning of the statements made in the certifications above.

REMARKS (Use the space provided below and attach additional sheets, if necessary, for a full detailed statement. If associated with any of listed organizations, specify nature and extent of association with each including dates, places, and credentials now or formerly held)

None

TYPED FULL NAME OF PERSON MAKING CERTIFICATION	SERVICE NO. (If any)	SIGNATURE OF PERSON MAKING CERTIFICATION
Philip Edward Morand	RK 6 717 848	Philip Edward Morand
GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THIS 7th DAY OF September 19 56		At McNair Bks, Berlin, Gy
TYPED NAME, GRADE AND ORGANIZATION OF WITNESSING OFFICER		SIGNATURE OF WITNESSING OFFICER
Jack L. Rogers, 2nd. Lt. Det "E", 7915th USAREUR Ln Gp		Jack L. Rogers 2nd Lt.